MORNING EDITION.

DAILY COURIER

LOUISVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 7.

Extra Courier.

Our EXTRA Courier has been issued. It

1. Breckinridge's great speech in the United States Senate, 2. Vallandingham's great speech in th

House of Representatives. 3. Judge Logan's able opinion.

4. Constitution of the Confederate Price \$1 50 per 100 copies, or \$10 per 1,000. Orders from the country must state whether we must forward by mail or express. If by mail, one cent per copy must

be sent in addition to prepay postage.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To our Subscribers, Correspondents, and Exchanges in the Southern

We have to request our friends, corre pondents and exchanges in the Confederate States to direct everything to us to-" LOUISVILLE COURIER,

Nashville, Tenn.'

A whisky dealer got a permit to Cincinnati, on Monday. The permit was that it was to go to Paducah, Kentucky. The Kentnekians made a lucky escape, for the vile stuff would have poisoned them. so mean as Cincinnati rhaps, a Cincinnati vhisky, excepting

ANOTHER OUTRAGE,-It has been pub lished that James B. Leightner, a prominent citizen of Lexington, Mo., was ruthlessly slain by a Federal trooper, a few days since. Maj. James Flemming, of that city, met the same fate the day following. These troops, it is said, are intended to protect citizens; and they afford such as the wolf gives to the lamb.

DROWNED .- John Alfred, a German, wh was demented, was drowned by falling into the river at the foot of Bullitt street last evening. The following is the inquest: INQUEST No. 302-Held on the levee, between Bullitt and Fifth streets, over the

body of John Alfred, a German, aged about 25 years. Verdict—Came to his death be-tween five and six o'clock on the evening of the 6th inst. from drowning in the river at the place above named, while laboring

under mental abberation.

J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

THE EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT. Thadeus Stevens, of Pernsylvania, one of the most distinguished Republican members of the House of Representatives, stated that the expenses of the Government was one million and a quarter dollars per day, "and that, for his part, he could not see where the money was to

The New York Tribune is severe ooklyn, because of his failure to capture the privateer Sumter at the mouth of the Mississippi, and intimates that he is a traitor. How about those 53,000 who failed to take Manassas? Are they traitors or only cowards?

The men, Jacob Fais and McCorkle who made themselves conspicuous by violent and uproarious conduct at the Galt House on Monday, were before Judge Johnston to-day. They were held for good behaviour in \$300 each, for six

A GOOD ARRANGEMENT.-The Wilming ton and Weldon Railroad Company is about fitting up ambulance cars for transporta tion of sick and wounded soldiers. These cars are intended to run all the way from Richmond to the Cape Fear river, and are to have easy lounges and hammocks.

We understand that Prof. T. G. Richardson, M. D., formerly of this city, but now Professor in the Medical Depart ment of the University of Louisiana, at New Orleans, has gone on to Virginia to offer his professional services to the army of the Confederate States.

ACCIDENT .- On Saturday afternoon construction train on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, was thrown from the track, about a mile and a half be low Crawfordsville. No one was injured,

but the engine was considerably damaged. Horace Bell, who acquired bad habits in Nicaragua, and notoriety by forcibly releasing his father from the Brandenburg jail, tried to kill a soldier at the camp near failed in his purpose but made good his es-

STATE ARMS.-The Frankfort Yeoman learns from an authoritative source that all the arms under the control of the Military Board have been distributed, therefore no further application for arms need be made to them.

Watts & Rogers of the Pearl have rooms, suitable for offices or retail stores. They will be rented very cheap. Apply at

W. H. Murray, of New Hamp shire, one of Lincoln's brutal soldiers who committed an assault upon a woman and killed her in Alexandria, Virginia, was excented on Friday.

WOLF & DURRINGER'S COLT'S CART-RIDGES .- We are now manufacturing the above cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pistols. Call and see them. We also keep Smith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale.

WOLF & DURRINGER, july6 tf Corner of Fifth and Market.

of the great Southern General, as he appeared on the field of Manassas. Jacob Geiger, a plasterer, who could

not get employment, cut his throat in con-

sequence in , Cincinnati, on Monday. See Bland's advertisement. Money

loaned on diamonds, &c. Office on Market street, between Third and Fourth. Edwin Booth, the tragedian, is going

to Europe to play a long engagement. Col. Thos. H. Hunt, of Louis ville,

VISIT TO THE BATTLE FIELD. friends were slain in the holiest of causes.

Description of the Battle Field— Death of an Old Lady—Miracu-lous Escape—Capture of Sher-man's Battery—The Slain—Mementoes, &c.

CAMP STONE BRIDGE, Wednesday, July 24. I spent yesterday afternoon in company with my intelligent friend Col. E. P. Barbour, of Louisville, wandering over the scene of the late terrible conflict. Under his guidance, he having been a witness of and participant in the heroic struggle, I was enabled to form a correct estimate of the magnitude of the engagement and understand the points of attack and defense and the different maneuvres of the contending columns. The field of battle covers a very large area of territory, fully seven miles in length and over three in breadth. Here were deployed the forces of freedom and despotism, and here struggled for the mastery during the long, hot

and the mercenary assailants of all that is

dear to man. The country is very rugged and uneven, partially cultivated farming land, but the greater proportion is old fields, pine thicketts and oak woods. Several houses dot the scene, but they had all been deserted before the action, with the exception of one occupied by a venerable lady of ninety nears, whom it was found impossi ble to ship 5,000 barrels of whisky to Cairo from move until too late. The house in which she and her daughter resided was a target revoked subsequently, as it was suspected for Sherman's battery, and a more perfect wreck could not be imagined. The roof was crushed in, the side completely honev-combed, the furniture destroyed, and the old lady cut in too with grape and canister, upon her own hearth-stone. She had just remarked to her daughter that this was the third war to whose horrors she had been a witness. How the younger fe-

male escaped death is a miracle. Near this house the Washington Artille ry, of New Orleans, was stationed, and it proved it in the highest degree serviceable, proving not indeed a match for Sherman's mous battery, but so effective in deceiving its fire as to enable our infantry to justified his repeated violations of the Concharge the great guns with success. Out of the whole force required to man the Sherman battery, but one escaped death, and he was not made a prisoner until severely wounded. He stood by his gun with great bravery, or rather with the pertenacity characteristic of a regular soldier.

In this vicinity appears to have been the impossible to step ten yards in any direction without encountering the stark body everywhere in groups and singly. Where garding Kentucky's neutrality. the battery was taken was a row of graves several hundred yards in length, marking the fearful hand to hand conflict. To the rear the ground was strewn with the bodies of the unburied Fire Zouaves of New York, easily distinguishable by their peculiar uniform. They lay in all imaginable posreposed a placid smile. Too many, however, bore the ineffaceable stamp of demonny, and their horribly distorted counenances betokened the savage fury that envenomed their breasts. The wounds were of various characters. Some had the tops of their heads blown off, others had been shot through the heart and gave no sign of their manner of death. The Minnie ball appeared to be by far the most fatal instrument of devastation. It produces a most frightful wound, and in almost every instance proves fatal.

There were abundant instances of the instinct of self preserv ation manifested by the wounded. Many had crawled away from where they fell to little thickets and there in seclusion lay down to die. Others had sought refuge in ravines, and one poor fellow, after resting his head upon a stump and folding his hands gently, passed away to the land that knows no sorrows, or wars. Hundreds of our men were busily engaged in digging graves and burying the dead. Those who were slain in defense of our rights had first received the rites of sepulture, and then we attended to the invaders. Our own gallant braves were interred in separate graves and neat headstones, with their names engraved, placed to note the last resting place of these martyr patriots. The hand of affection had vidently ministered to some of the dead, for about many graves picket fences had been built and within the enclosure were strewn boughs of green cedar and pinc .-But the unfortunate enemy, from whom Indianapolis, on Monday. The desperado wounded left to perish uncared for .in beaps the officers and privates of Yankeedom laid to rest in nameless graves.

The wounded of Lincoln's grand army have been cared for just as our own, re- the unrivalled gem of the celestial vault. ceiving the same medical attention and the same nursing. Vandalic and without ex. cuse or apology, as was their mission on the soil of the South, we cannot, bitterly as we may resent their outrages on the for rent on Fourth street, two clegant field, forget when they are in distress, that they, too, are of the human kind.

Upon the field were a thousand little tokens of the hard fought day-evidences of the desperate and determined struggle .-There were little mementoes, too, of home and the happy hours of the past, that the slain had lost. I found pleading and beseeching letters from Rhode Island and Maine sweet-hearts to their bold soldier lovers. One girl in Fall River, wrote that she knew the "craven Southerners" would dread to meet the brave Rhode Island boys. A New York girl writes that she expects her Johnny home on Sunday, but that Sunday found him a lifeless corpse on the field of battle, and the poor maid will watch long for his coming, but ever in vain. BEAUREGARD .- Klanber, the enterprising Scattered in confusion were Bibles and Main street artist, has a life-like photograph | playing cards, tracts and tidy pin-cushions, and other little indices of womanly care

and affection. But I weary of the subject. The sickening, appalling scene yet stands in bold relief before me, and the air is poisoned with the feetid odors. I can see far up in the blue air the birds of prey circling over the field where the life blood of so many heroic sculs was pourd out. The evening shadows gather about what w.ll hereafter ever be historic and consecrated ground; but how many dark clouds envelope hearts and houses in the South and North?

To us is the glorious solace that our

But to the Northern slain, miserably slain, while attempting to place fetters upon the South, what consolation or hope is there? Terrible, most fearful, and yet altogether righteous has been the retribution heaped opon their heads. God grant that his laws may ever prove as immutably just !

SE DE KAY. Significant—Refusal of the Senate to Indorse the Acts of Lincoln.

It is cheering to observe that the United States Senate is not lost to all sense of self-respect. In the Senate yesterday, the following significant proceedings took

Mr. Wilson moved to take up the joint resolution approving all the acts of the President, when Mr. Doolittle moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

The motion was disagreed to by the fol-

lowing vote:
Yeas—Baker, Bayard, Bingham, Carlisle, Chandler, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle Fessenden, Foote, Harlan, King, Lane, of Kansas, Morrill, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Thompson, Ten Eyck, and Wilmot—20.
Nays—Breckinridge, Bright, Browning, Clark, Cowan, Foster, Grimes, Howe, Johnston, of Tennessee, Johnston, of Missouri, Kennedy, Lane, of Indiana, Latham, McDougal, Polk, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—21. July day, the defenders of home and liberty

son-21. Mr. Breckinridge said that at the early part of the session Senators were very anxious to vote for resolutions approving of all the acts of the President. Now there seemed to be a recoil. He thought

was a good sign. Mr. Fessenden said that he had always been ready to vote. The argument seemed to be made that the Senate was afraid to vote. The gentleman could have the ben-

cfit of such an argument.

Mr. Trumbull said that he was not ready to vote for the resolution till after further

And then the Senate adjourned sine die. It will thus be seen that the Senate refused to indorse all the acts of the Lincoln Administration. The Republicans are already becoming alarmed. They see the great reaction going on in the North, and they are unwilling to place themselves on the record as having indorsed the gross usurpations of Lincoln. This is truly a cheering sign, and should be a rebuke to Lincoln's apologists in this State, who have stitution upon the miserable plea of "ne-

Kentucky Neutrality to be Vio-

The Lincoln Administration has at no time intended to permit Kentucky to remain neutral in the present war between most deadly struggle. Acres of ground the Northern and Southern States. Nenare already covered with graves, and it was trality has been, and is still regarded as disunion completed, and the Administration has only awaited the August election to and rigid features of the slain. They lay carry out its settled policy of disre-

> The Washington correspondent of Forney's Press, discloses the policy of the Administration. In speaking of furnishing the Union men of East Tennessee with arms, he says :

The Government appreciates the neces sity of prompt action; but at the very moment when Tennessee asks its aid, Ken tures. Some with arms out-tretched, others upon their faces, others still doubled and asks that the soil of Kentucky should not be used to convey arms to East Tennessee intil the August election is decided.

> Thus it will be seen that in erence to the wishes of the Union men of Kentucky the sending of arms to East Tennessee was deferred until after the August election. It might possibly have changed the result or at least have weakened the Union party in the State. The election, however, is over, and we may now look for the animal soldiery of Lincoln to invade our soil for the pretended purpose of furnishing arms to East Teanessee. Our State will be occupied by military force sent in our midst by the Federal Government, which will doubtless be met by troops of the Confederate States, and thus Kentucky will become indeed the "dark and bloody ground."

> THE HEAVENS .- Now that the comet has ceased to be a conspicuous object, some interest attaches to the planetary bodies, as these have lately come into, or are about departing from our view. Of the former is the planet Venus, the most conspicuous object in the western sky for a little while after sunset. She is at this time nearly on the opposite side of the sun, and of course distant from us over one hundred and fifty millions of miles. The planet Jupiter may likewise be seen almost neck-and-neck with the goddess in their course through the saffron of the west. Venus, however, has now passed Jupiter in the march up the ecliptic, and the difference between

The planet Saturn appears also in the evening, being only about twelve degrees could they expect other than the most to the southeastward of those mentioned common rites of burial? They had been above, and sets half an bour later; but can deserted by their comrades, and even their not be so easily perceived in the solar rays as either Venus or Jupiter. Like the lat-Trenches were necessarily dug, and thus ter, it will soon go out of sight altogether, as the sun is gaining on both rapidly. Verus, however, for three months will outstrip old Sol, and for a long time shine

their positions will continue to increase.

Monday, August 5tb, 1861, S. Bar ker & Co., 317 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., will offer at very low prices 1,000 pieces of domestic goods, of all grades, bleached and brown, from 34 to 3 yards wide. Also their whole stock of dress goods at greatly reduced prices. Five hundred pieces of linen goods and

house keeping articles very low. Three hundred pieces of white goods consisting of plain, plaid and striped cambries, jaconets, Swiss and book muslins adies' and gents' linen handkerchiefs, em-

broidery, and laces. Also 1,000 doz. hosiery of all kinds and

Also carpets, and oil cloths, cheap, Persons visiting the city will find a full

stock of goods at low prices. au 5-d tf. S. BARKER & CO.

Rejoicing Among the Abolitionists. The telegraph announces that there was great rejoicing yesterday among the Abolitionists at Washington over the intelligence of the Union triumph in Kentucky. It says:

Mr. Wickliffe took occasion to say that the intelligence from old Kentucky is that the intelligence from old Kentucky is that Kentucky is for the Union, and being the first coming into she will be the last to go out of it. This announcement was received with wild delight. The friends of the Union, both on the floor and in the galleries clanned their bands and otherwise. ries, clapped their hands and otherwise gave vent to their feelings. Exclamations were heard, "Good for old Kentuck." The appiause was long and continued, and a more animated scene was seldom ever wit-

Main Street, four doors below Third.

LETTER FROM MISSOURI.

Progress of Events in Missouri— Movements of Gen. Fremont— Formation of a Camp of 80.000 men in St. Louis—Impracticability of the New Loan—The Government

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

ST. Louis, August 5, 1861. Editors Louisville Coarier: Since my last, matters have progressed slowly but so far as I can learn, most satisfacto rily for the cause of independence in Missouri. Gen. Fremont, while displaying much activity since his arrival here, keeps his own counsel, and few know anything of his intentions until his orders are in course of execution. He even declined is suing a proclamation, and in this I admire his taste, for of late no sooner does a Corporal take charge of a guard, or a newly created political Colonel carry out the orders of his superior, whether it be in seizing an independent press, or robbing a lawabiding citizen than he, clothed with a little brief authority, at once issues, forsooth, a proclamation and rushes into print .-Fremont, who has just returned from country where he has seen a little more discipline, dignity and distinction in military rank, has shown good taste in abstaining from following in the vulgar wake of those who of late have displayed such impatient anxiety to see their names appended for the first time to some official docu

The General returned to this city yester day from a cruise to Cairo and thereabouts, where he was accompanied by quite a fleet. The rumors as to the object of his departure, as well as regarding the State of affairs in general in this State, have been so numerous, and some so absurd, that it would be idle to indulge in detailing one tithe of them. However, one thing is certain, that no matter what activity may be used by the Lincolnites, the feeling of patriotism is now so fully aroused throughout the State that it never-no never-can be allayed until the very last invader is forced from her

I learn that it has been determined upon by the "powers that be," for the present, to erect a monster barrack in the westent, to erect a monster ballace and ern portion of the suburbs of the city, and that the spot fixed upon is that lately ern portion of the suburbs of the city, and that the spot fixed upon is that lately occupied as Camp Jackson; but the boys all say here, let them go on and build the barracks, for as they have employed so large a number of men they will get it completed just in time for our brave fellows under Bowen, who will soon be trebly avenged for the wrong did them on the notorious "Black Friday." The Government has also taken the Fair Grounds, upon which permanent barracks are also to be erected; in fine, accommodation is to be prepared immediately for 80,000 troops, the entire force at present at Bard's Point and thereabouts, is to be stationed here. This I understand to have been the object of General Fremont's late expedition. The difficulty lately felt in finding pilots, must have been peculiarly annoying, as the fleet was compelled to be kept back some days until competent pilots were procured from Civalinatic. until competent pilots were procured from

The latest reliable information from the south-west, is that Lyon is at Springfield, with some seven or eight thousand men and twenty-five pieces of artillery. He is throwing up entrenchments and intends making a stand against the combined State forces under McCullough, Raines and Par-

sons, who are close upon him with some 30,000 troops. Since the news from Manassas, and the reports from Congress, the Union shricktion. They feel, they know, that besides the actual loss they sustained in the dis-graceful defeat on the Potomac, that its de-moralizing effects upon the whole army have been felt as most disastrous, and as shrewd and experienced men of business and financiers, they see the difficulty which surrounds the Cabinet, and that it will be almost impossible for the Secretary to raise the required sums and that his reliance upon foreign aid is most futile. Upon this point the latest London Times says: "The demand of Mr. Lincoln for \$400,000,000 must be regarded as absurd, and itim des in unmistakable language that no money can be borrowed in the English market."

It must be self-evident to every reflecting mind that the amount which Congress has already appropriated to the purposes of this useless and cruel war is larger than any one year's expenditure of the English Government during her most costly war, when she was contending against the French hosts in 1815. The largest amount ever raised by loan for war purposes was in that year, and it amounted to \$250,000,000, while, at the same time, her revenue from taxation was \$300,000,000. And to suppose that the present Lincoln Administration. with a bankrupt treasury and shattered trade, her ordinary sources of revenue closed or exhausted, expect to raise upon the security of the country in its present condition the enormous sum of \$500,000, 000, is most preposterous; the more so as the Secretary of the Treasury depends mainly upon raising a large portion of the amount in the English market. It is well known that a dispatch was sent by the Cabinet to the American Minister to the Court of St. James, that the "Rebels" were being bidly whipped, but it is also an as-certained fact that Lord Lyon dispatched a special courier, by the same steamer, which he detained for the purpose, bearing dis-patches detailing the success of the Confederate army and the entire rout and re-treat upon Washington of the Federals.— The effect of this news upon the English people, more particularly after all the abuse, boasting, and big talk of the Yankees, will be that not one dollar of the war loan will be taken up, even at ever so ruinous a sacrifice. So fir, then, for the hopes

of the Government financially.

With regard to raising the 500,000 men, that will also prove a more difficult task than at first was imagined, for the Presi-dent, to secure the number of men here stated, would require probably the seventh man in the present United States. There were, it will be remembered, but about 3,500,000 votes cast at the last Presidential election in the States from which there is any chance of obtaining volunteers. Deduct from this number all above the age of forty five, the invalids and the like, and we have in all probably less than four or five times the number of men the President is authorized to accept, in any emergency capable of bearing arms. History does not record an instance where, under sind-

lar circumstances, such a ratio of fighting men has ever been raised. To-day is more like Sunday than was yesterday. All the drinking houses are scru-pulously closed consequent upon an elec-tion for Clerk to the Law Commissioners Court. There are, of course, a host of candidates in the field, and considerable party feeling is exhibited. Your former townsman, W. C. Huffman, is the States Rights candidate. He comes out under their colors, and, so far as I can learn, has

As I write, considerable excitement prevalls consequent upon the blowing down, with a tremendous crash, of the carcass of a house on Third street, lately destroyed by fire. One man I learn is seriously injured, having a broken leg and fractured

jaw; fortunately, although a number of persons were passing at the time, the other injuries sustained are trifling.

The heat during the p st week has been intense, the thermometer ranging as high as 110. There have been several cases of sunstreke. Today the amosphere is sun-stroke. To-day the atmosphere sun-stroke. To-day the passing thunde verals verals.

An Unsinkable Ship.—A ship built upon an entimely new plan, and pronounced by the patentee to be unsinkable, has been launched at Deptfordgreen. She is constructed with three decks, each being in itself. itself a distinct ship, so that even if her bot-tom was destroyed, she would still float buoyantly.

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI. in Kentucky-Louisville to be Occupied.

[For the Louisville Courier.] Efor the Louisville Courier.]

CINCINNATI, July 31, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier:—Having passed a few days in this modern Sodom, I take the liberty of giving you a brief description of the condition of things here as they appeared to me, believing that I can give you a more correct idea of the true state of affairs than you can get from the low-flung, lying, Black Republican newspapers which are published here, to the disgrace of journalism.

On entering the city from Covington, nothing can be more sadly impressive to one who has known the city in former days, than the desolate appearance of the streets and the total absence of anything resembling life or business. No boats at the once crowded wharf, no drays, no carts no piles of hogsheads, barrels, boxes or bags; nothing but a deserted wharf which is rapidly becoming covered with verdere. A few omnibuses roll by, some of them containing one or two passengers, but the most of them entirely empty; a few stragglers with despondent faces, saunter listlessly along the side-walks as though they have nothing to do and no place to go to; hogs gather in droves, and root, and roll, and sleep in the streets as they would in a waste field. Go where you will, in the business or the resident quarters, at every few yards your eye meets with the inscription "To Rent" "Tenant Wanter!" "For Rent Very Low!" Enter a hotel and probably the man at watch in the office w.ll be the only person visible.

The prediction made by Senator Pugh last winter to the effect that unless the Black Republicans accepted the Crittenden Compromise grass would be growing in the busiest streets before twelve months On entering the city from Covington, Black Republicans accepted the Critten-den Compromise grass would be growing in the busiest streets before twelve months has been signally verified; grass is now really growing luxuriantly on Sycamore, Main and Walnut streets, as well as upon all the others. The enclosed bunch I have plucked from the middle of Syca-more street.

Large manufacturing establishments which have hitherto received every year hundreds of thousands of dollars from the South, now stand idle, their machinery rusting, and their abolition proprietors one

rusting, and their abolition proprietors one after another are becoming bankrupt. The employees, poor, ignorant tools of abominable demagogues, having done all they could to bring ruin upon the country by casting their votes for a low, leveling Abolitionist, whose only pretentions to merit consisted in his obscurity and his hatred to the South, are now without the means of sustaining life save by enlisting, theft or beggary. Thousands of the families of these poor creatures who swelled the wide-awake ranks, and furnished the linealy votes are starying and would do: upless in certain instances where they could take advantage of suffering to de-banch a wife or daughter. The poor delubanch a wife or daughter. The poor delu-ded simpletons, however, are fast getting their eyes open, notwithstanding the ef-forts of the beastly Black Republican news-papers to keep them blinded—and are be-eoming aware of the fact that the people of the South have been their best friends, in-deed, their sole support. Their feelings of resentment towards their Black Republican misleaders, already strong, is constantly in-creasing, and you may rest assured that

creasing, and you may rest assured that very soon it will manifest itself by deeds oins, which, though just, will, by their violence make humanity shudder at their re-cital. The truth is, the Marats, Robes-pierres, Couthons, Heberts, St. Justs, etc., of the Black Republican reign of terror in this city, have, to use a vulgar but expres-sive phrase, about "played out," and will soon share the fate of their French prototypes. They are now about to attempt perpetration of a crime which will be signal for their own destruction. The Enqu'rer, an ardent Union loving paper, but cons vative in its course, and uncompromising opposed to the radicalism of the Jacobins, has by its outspoken and fearless course, excited the fears and drawn down upon it the hatred of the incendiary organs of the terrorisis, and they have, by every means in their power, openly and by inuendo, endeavored to excite a mob to silence the brave journalist who has dared to oppose them. They may possibly succeed in hounding on a small rabble of their fool hardy tools to make the attempt.
This will be the signal for the conservatives to arise and annihilate the tools and their hellish instigators with them. Thousands of conservative Union men here provoked beyond endurance by the course of the Times, Gazette and Commercial, regard them as disgraceful, putrid nuisances

which should by all means be abated. A new feature in our Government, is the terrible system of espionage which has been inaugurated by the Lincoln Administration. In this city there are no less than two hundred spies in the employ of the Government, one of them, late a New York detective, is to receive the engrance. York detective, is to receive the enormous salary of \$15,000 per annum. Citizens even remotely suspected of disaffection towards the Lincoln usurpers are under constant survilance. Strangers are dogged by them from the moment they arrive un-til they leave. The Collector here boasts that he has an agent employed in the estab-lishment of every State Rights newspaper in Kentucky, and in every telegraph office in that State.

While en route for this city I stopped off a day at CAMP GARNETT and was pleased with the appearance of affairs at that place. The grounds are the most beautiful that could have been selected for an encampment, leing a nice pisture can-opied with spreading beeches and carpeted with soft blue grass. The force in camp consisted of some dozen or fi teen companies and though not the largest was by far the most respectable military assem-blage I have ever seen. The bearing of every man I saw was that of a gentleman, and when compared with the degraded canaille recently at the Ohio camps, every man seemed a prince. Particularly was I struck with the gallant bearing and solstruck with the gallant bearing and soldier-like appearance of a company from Mason county, called the Mason RIPLES.—This company I learned is composed of the flower of the young men of the city of Maysville, and every member of the con pany bore unmistakable evidence of gen tility and refluement. Their perfection in drill, their respectful attention and obe-dience to officers while in ranks were as praiseworthy as their refined and decorons deportment when out of ranks. The Mason Rifles are indeed a model company, and Major Harris, Capt. Capy, Lieuts. FORMAN and SULSER may well be proud of their command, as the men are justly proud of their officers.

The Assembly is divested of everything that could be so construed as to give it a political complexion. No partisan airs are played by the band, and no discussion of politics is permitted. They are all lovers of the dear old Union, however, and would no doubt be delighted to have an opportunity of using their trusty rifles on the detested Abolitionists who have destroyed the Union.

this place, has just received information that his son has been dangerously wounded in Western Virginia. Col. Woodruff, the renegade Kentnekian, and Col. Norton, a renegade Virginian, are reported to have met the fate they so richly merited. So mote it be with all men, who, scorpion like turn upon the mother who gave them. ike, turn upon the mother who gave them

Great interest is felt here by the Aboli-

tionists in Col. Rousseau. They say he will, in a few days, take possession of Lou-I will write you again from Cleveland.

Interesting Letters From North Missouri—State of Affairs There—Atrocious Conduct of the Usurper's Military Subordinates—Indomitable Spirit of the People of Missouri—Abundant Crops—Intolies rance and Tyranny of the Union Men, &c.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., July 29, '61. EDITOR YEOMAN: The monotony of the times here continues unbroken. This point is now the head quarters of the army of North Missouri, and there are quartered upon the town from one to three regiments, apon the town from one to three regiments, as circumstances may require; and from here companies are detailed to serve at Utica, five miles west, Grand River bridge, two and a half miles west, and Medicine Creek bridge, seven miles east. The troops in camp here are continually employed in throwing up breastworks, and in gathering materials for block houses—it being the intention to erect fortifications which will enable them, in case of attack, to sweep the town, and at the same time serve for defense against any attack which may be the town, and at the same time serve for defense against any attack which may be made by the State troops. Since the battle of Carthage, they have lost all their contempt for the "miscellaneous assortment of hardware," as they sneeringly termed the arms of the State men, and have evinced a disposition to get hold of all remaining in the country. On Saturday night hard a disposition to get hold of all remaining in the country. On Saturday night last a company of thirty soldiers made a descent upon a neighborhood about five miles fr m town, rousing men, women, and children, from their beds, and throwing every thing into confusion, and searching without scruple or delicacy, the apartments and beds of ladies, young and old. The first house, or probably the second, searched, was reached without any knowledge upon the part of the occupants that troops were at part of the occupants that troops were at hand; but by the time they had fairly be gun their night's work, runners were sent through the neighborhood in every direc-tion, notifying the people of the mischief going on. About daysight they returned to camp, having purloined some four or five old guns which were searcely worth packing back

nve old guns which were searcely worth packing back.

The battle of Carthage, of which I spoke just now, was fought by the State men with their old guns—some rifles, some shot guns, and some few old muskets. There is mach dispute as to the number killed on the Federal side. I saw a letter from a young man to his uncle, a resident of this place, in which he stated that being detailed to gather up the dead and wounded, he had counted nearly two hundred Federals on gather up the dead and wounded, he had counted nearly two hundred Federals on the ground; and as the fight was a running one for fourteen miles, he could scarce by have seen all. There were quite a number of Kentuckians in the fight, and from this county were James McDowell, formerly of Mason county, Kentucky, a young man, Berry Gill, formerly of Mason county; an old man of sixty-one years of age, and John Graves, an old soldier of the war of 1812, and brother of the late Hon. W. J. Sond Graves, an old soldier of the war of 1812, and brother of the late Hon, W. J. Graves, of Louisville. Indeed, our old men responded to Gov. Jackson's call with great alacrity, and furnished more than their proportionate share of men. Communication with the State troops is nearly entirely cut off, and all that can be known here at cut off, and all that can be known here at present is, that they are in the South side of the State under the command of Gen. McCullough. As to the plan of the cam-paign nothing is now known; but it is we'l known that they are still gathering men and military equipments and supplies in the South, evidently preparing to drive the invaders from the State.

The news of the battle in Virginia created great exc tement here; and faces which had not worn a smile for the last month gave evidence of the gratification the news caused them. The Union men, on the con-trary, affect to think very lightly of it think the damage sustained one to be easily repaired, and that it will serve to rouse the North to even greater efforts than they have made. The killed, wounded, and missing, the Lincolnites say, are but a few hundred, and at most but a little over a thousand; yet, even granting this, of what kind of stuff are Lincoln's army made, which, after months of moneuvering to dislodge the Confederates from Manas and weeks of heralding to the world how they were going to annihilate the rebels, run from the battle with inconsiderable loss, desert their batteries, baggage, and stores, and leave their extensive equipments in the hands of an enemy they affected to

Certainly, if in every battle they intend to run from the field as soon as their men begin to fall, and scamper over the country like scared dogs, the day is far, far distant, when the stars and stripes wave from the Kennebec to the Rio Grande But again, if the battle resulted in a rout, if not an annihilation of Lincoln's forces, what then? The army was made up of the very best Northern material. The most experienced men of the North were placed in command. The enthusiasm of officers and men, unbounded-all were sanguine of victory; and yet not only signally and dis gracefully failed, but fled in terror and confusion from the field. Even if anothe confusion from the field. Even if another army like this shall be raised, be of as good materials, provided with as good an equip ment, still months must clapse before they can be put in as good drill, and even then the prestige of saccess is with the South. The confidence imparted by battles won is with the South—and the feelings by which the Northern hordes will be influenced, will be different from those which influenced them before the battle of Manassa.

enced them before the battle of Manassas. In regard to Missouri, it may be briefly said that all men in the State service are now well armed. They are being drille by efficient officers, and nothing is further from their thoughts than disbauding. The crops have been fine, and there is now in the State secure, enough provisions to maintain an army of 100,000 men for twelve months, over and above what is needed for home purposes. All is tempo-rarily calm here, but all seem to realize that they are resting upon a volcano, whose throes may at any time involve any and all in common ruin. Every indication warns us that we are nearing the time when Union men and States Rights men will meet as enemies, and the revoluver and bowieknife be the only law. Neigh-boring, social, and religious intercouse, is even now restricted to those concurring in political sentiments; and as the Union men avail themselves of the presence of the troops to annoy the States Rights men, by having their houses searched, guns taken, &c., the calm cannot endure many months—if weeks.

Yours, THE TABLE OF DISTANCES,-We find the following very conveniently arranged table

They went to convey hospital stores and other necessary articles to our wounded, now prisoners in the rebel hospital. The ladies were sisters, one married and one single, and were prompted to this mission solely by a desire to carry relief to our suf-fering men. Heroism has no higher type. —[Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times.

There are three hundred and forty tailors in the New York Sixty-nin h regiment. Two of them are commissioned officers.

One of the Permits.

[From the Lexington Statesman.] We noticed yesterday the following pla-eard stuck upon a trunk in the Express-ear of the Lexington and Louisville rail-

Custom House, Inspector's Office, Lexington, Ky., Aug. 1, 1861. Permission is hereby granted to Mrs. W. D. Peabody to ship the following goods to New Orleans: three boxes, three trunks, containing beds, bedding, sundry merchandise, and wearing apparel.

J. A. HARPER,

Inspector of Customs.

Mr. Harper, whose gracious permission is thus accorded to a lady to send her trunk of clothes to New Orleans, is the agent of the Adam's Express Company, in this city. Shippers by that line will do well to remember that trunks and packages are first subjected to the prying examination of the agent here before allowed transit over the road. The Express Company will not gain much in public patronage by having an agent here and a Lincolm inspector in the person of one man.

But what are we to infer from this placard? Can it be true that the people of Lexfington are required to get Mr. Harper's permission before they can send or take a trunk, or a box, or a bed, or wearing apparel over the railway? Are this people a community of saves, that a master is set over them to say you may take this trunk and you shall not take that? Is Lexington a conquered province that Mr. Lincoln has appointed a Governor to rule over the repeated. Inspector of Customs.

and you shall not take that? Is Lexington a conquered province that Mr. Lincola has appointed a Governor to rule over her people? "Permission is hereby given to ship a trunk to New Orleans!" And who gives this permission? None other than his August Majesty, Mr. Inspector of Customs, J. A. Harper.

Reader, do you want to send a distant friend a gallon of old Bourbon? Go first and ask Mr. Harper if he will be good enough to accord his royal assent. Do you want to send a trunk of clothes over the railroad? Go ask the Inspector of Customs to permit you. And this is free Goverament! This is liberty! This is what is called "supporting the Government, maintaining the Union, and upholding the laws." How long, how long will this people be luiled by the syren song of Union into unresisting submission while the chains of slavery are being riveted upon them! When will a forbearing people uprise and hurl away the conspirators against their honor and their liberties? rise and hurl away the conspirators against their honor and their liberties?

[Reported for the Louisville Courier] JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. ANDREW MONROE, JUDGE. TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1861.

Ordered that the Commissioner file the settled account of W. H. Johnston, adminstrator of George Gretsinger, deceased. Barbara Pound was appointed guardian of Frederick, Julia Ann, William, Charles and Mary Pound, with Jacob Humble, Philip Humble and Jacob Bussert sureties. On motion of Thos. Epps, a rule is ordered against G. W. Morris to file sale bill and inventory as administrator of Range.

dered against G. W. Morris to file sale bill and inventory as administrator of Raney Williams and to show cause why he should not be removed as administrator.

Stirman vs. Gathright—On motion of plaintiff to quash execution returnable 1st March, 1862, and to have it issued for the usual time, because the Relief Law of May, 1861, is unconstitutional. Argument heard, and the Court took time.

heard, and the Court took time. heard, and the Court took time.
Commonwealth of Kentucky, by Josephine B. Carraway, vs. Isaac R. Smith, on charge of bastardy. Continued to 4th Monday in this month (August.)

Mary M. Winchester appointed guardian of Wm. C. and Laurence D. Winchester—
L. L. Dorsey, security.

of win. C. and Laurence D. Winchester— L. L. Dorsey, security. Commonwealth of Kentucky, by Lizzie Melhaupt vs. Emile Beck, on charge of bastardy. Continued to 4th Monday in August. License issued to Jacob Hurris to peddle

in the State of Kentucky. Also, to R. H. Brentlinger to peddle three months in the Brentlinger to peddle three montus in the county of Boyle.

In pursuance of a proclamation of the Governor of Kentucky, acting under an order of the Kentucky Military Board, all arms, equipments, and munitions belonging to the State, not now in possession of lawfully organized Military Companies, must be returned to the State Arsenal. I therefore request that all officers and others therefore request that all officers and other persons having in their possession, or under their control, any arms, equipments or munitions belonging to the State, and not in the hands of lawfully organized companies, do deliver the same to J. Wash Davis, Sheriff of this county, that they may

al at Frankfort. [Reported Expressly for tae & usville Courier] POLICE COURT.

be forwarded to the Quartermaster Gener

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, JUDGE. Monday, August 6, 1861. Peace Warrant.—Pat McHugh, J. Mar-tin and John Reil were presented on a eace warrant sued out by Margaret Martin Own bond of Martin in \$200 for six months. warrant as to the other two was

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.-Jacob Fias and rank McCorkle, two of the Lincoln soldiers from Rousean's Brigade across the river were arrested, charged with ny showed that after Crutchfield was inded in the difficulty at the wounded in the difficulty at the Galt House, these young men endeavored to force an entrance into the room where the coctors were dressing Mr. Cruichfield's wounds, stating that they wante the min who shot Schunge, Bail of \$300 each for 6 months. Wm. Cross bail.

DISORDERLY.—Chas. Miller, another of the Lincoln soldiers, was presented for being disorderly in his conduct. Charlie alleges that he was in the battle of Bar-

dismissed.

eges that he was in the battle of Bar-urville, and that the gun he was paradng the streets with was one that he took rom a "Rebel." He said he was here on a urlough. The Judge remarked that he hought that Miller was a deserter, and he manded him to jail until the furlough

PEACE WARRANT -Geo. Dippes was arrested on a peace warrant sued out by John Whitman. Own bond in \$100 to an-swer an assault. Drunken Women.—Mary Green, Mary

Donahue, and Margaret Diliz, a hard set, were all presented on the charge of being full of bad whisky and very boisterous in their conduct. Ball in \$100 for a month.

ABUSING HIS FAMILY.—T. Dennis, a brute
in the shape of a man, was presented,
charged with abusing his family. Bail in \$200 for six months.
STEALING A COAT.—H E. Morris wa sarrested charged with stealing a cloth c worth over \$4 1 tom Frank Zinginger. proof was not sufficient and he was dis

INDECENCY OF LINCOLN'S SOLDIERS .-The war correspondent of the Cincipnati Enquirer, writing from Western Virginia, makes these remarks about the gross indeency of Lincoln's soldiers in that region: I feel it my duty, less as a reporter of current events than as a citizen, to com-plain in the name of public decency of the gross violation of civil zed intercourse per-petrated here by our soldiers by exposing their naked persons in shoals at all hours of the day, and in the most public places of the river. I have never seen public propriety disregarded on so wholesale a scale in the same way, and without any necessity whatever, as a full half mile of the most secluded part of the stream is well adapted for every class of bathers. gross violation of civil zed intercourse per-

A VIRGINIAN'S DILEMMA.-Mr. Faulkner, late American Minister to France, who is still at Paris, says that he considers his political position the most anomalous on record, for he is claimed by four goven-ments. The Government of the United rates, the Government of the Confede ate States, the Government of Eastern and the Government of Western Virginia, while two opposing armies are marching around his farm. Mr. Faulkner lives at Martinsburg. He sails by the Fulton on the 23d, and it is to be hoped that by he time he arrives home the said farm will have passed under the undisputed jurisdictor of the good old Union.—[Paris Cor. N. Y. Times. LOUISVILLLE

WEDNESDAY MORNING AUGUST ?

Our correspondents sometimes com plain, and with much apparent reason, of the non-appearance of their contributions to the Courier. With every disposition to accommodate our friends, and to give the public the benefit of their opinions suggestions, and arguments, such has been the press on our columns that we have found it impossible to do so in most

The Result of the Election.

The result of the election on Monday is not yet fully known; enough returns, how ever, have been received to warrant the conclusion that the so-called Union party has elected a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature.

We are by no means disappointed at this result. The majority of the Union party in June of fifty-four thousand, was known to be too great to be overcome in the brief period of six weeks. All we anticipated was a largely increased Southern Rights vote, and this, judging by the returns re ceived, has been secured.

Although again defeated, we see no rea son for discouragement, or doubt as to the ultimate position of Kentucky. The Union vote on Monday was not for the Union unconditionally, and this will be demonstrated whenever our people are ferced to decide the question whether they will unite their destinies with the North or with the South. For a time the people may be de luded by false issues and the sophistrics of designing demagogues, but we cannot permit ourselves to believe that they can be permanently misled.

The result of the election determines that Kentucky will maintain her present attitude of neutrality. This is the extent of the Union triumph. It does not mean that Kentucky will take up arms for the Lin coln Government, or that she will pay her proportion of the tax levied to carry on the war. These are questions which did not enter into the recent canvass, and which are hereafter to be decided.

The Southern Rights party in the con test just closed had much to contend with. It was urged that its triumph would at once precipitate Kentucky into secession, and inaugurate civil war in our midst, The Unionis's claimed that their policy had preserved peace throughout the State and had shielded us from the fate of Missouri and Virginia. The success of the Union party it was urged would secure continued peace, and its defeat would make Kentucky the battle ground of the contending armies of the North and South. These considerations, and the peculiar geographical position of Kentuckywith an exposed frontier seven hundred miles in extent-contributed mainly to the triumph of the Union party.

The largely increased vote for the South ern Rights candidates is a cheering indication of future success. Although defeated, we should not relax our efforts. The destiny of Kentucky is with the South; her interests, her geographical position, her institutions, all render her union with the South inevitable. It is a mere question of time. The present position of Kentucky, in our opinion, will be disregarded and violated by the Federal Government, and in that event Kentucky will be driven to unsheath her sword, and make common cause with the South. When that time shall arrive, we look to the Union men of our State, like the Union men of Virginia and Tennessee, to be the first to vindicate the violated honor of Kentucky,

Abandoning Neutrality.

We see it stated in a letter to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated near Cumberland Gap, July 21, 1861, that "Hon. Green Adams has returned home and advises all Union men to lay aside neutrality, and prepare to take up arms to fight for the Government."-This advice is similar to that given by Mr. Holt in his speech a short time since in this city. We have no doubt it is the intention of the leaders of the Union party, whenever they think Kentucky is sufficiently debauched, and when they shall have disarmed the Southern Rights men throughout the State, to abandon their neutrality and take up arms and fight for the Lincoln Government. We notice that efforts are already being made to provoke hostilities between this State and Tennessee, and it has already been proposed that the Legislature at its next session shall inquire by what authority Tennessee stations troops upon her own soil at Cumberland Gap. By provoking a difficulty with Tennessee it is thought that Kentucky will be driven from her neutrality, and will at once take up arms for the Federal Government. It is, however, with the people to say whether or not this programme shall be carried out.

Nothing has contributed so much to produce alienation and bitterness of feeling between the parties in this State as the introduction of guns, by the Federal Government for the purpose of arming the so-called loyal citizens. Some fifteen thousand arms have already been distributed to be used, it is said, to prevent Kentucky from withdrawing from the Union. But, not satisfied with being abundantly supplied with arms by the General Government, it is now proposed that the next Legislature shall pass an act disbanding the "State Guard;" thus placing the arms now in possession of that organization under the control of the Military Board to be distributed solely among Union men. When the Southern Rights men are completely disarmed, and when the Unionists are armed both by Lincoln and the State authorities, then it is thought

that Kentucky loyalty may be preserved. We can scarcely believe that the Legislature will carry out the programme laid out for it by the leaders of the Union party. Southern Rights citizens have contributed their proportion to support the State; they have been guilty of no act of disloyalty; they are entitled to their share of the public arms; and to be deprived of them on account of their political sentiments is an outrage which the people of Kentucky will never sanction.

WHAT LINCOLN CAN DO.-The New York Times says that "it appears by an examination of the two volunteer bills, that one thing suplemental to the other, that the President has power to call one million men into the field, although that extent of authority was not, it is believed, designed. It is not thought, therefore, that more than 500,000 men will be accepted."

Bishop, a States Right man, was shot and killed by one Barnes, at Falmouth, Pendleton county, on the day of the elec-

The 6 Irrepressible Conflict." Mr. SEWARD in his notorious speech at

Rochester, on October 25th, 1858, stated that the irrepressible conflict between "free labor and slave labor" would result n the triumph of either slavery or freedom. In this speech he prophecied "that the rice fields of South Carolina, the sugar plantations of Louisiana, and the cotton ands of Mississippi would still yield their teeming crops to enrich the North even after this conflict was decided, and even after every slave that stood upon the soil of the continent of America had been liberated, and free labor should with victorious banner reign supreme, as the sole and only kind of labor tolerated throughout the length and breadth of this land." "We cannot spare the South," said Mr. Seward in his Detroit speech, "nor even Cuba, or Mexico, for we want the whole of this continent cemented and bound together in one great and glorious Union consecrated to Republican Liberty and Human Freedom." "We want the negro, too, to cultivate the Southern fields, but he must work as a

free citizen and not as a bondman." These are the principles upon which a bare majority of the Northern people elected Mr. LINCOLN, and these are the principles which Mr. Lincoln feels himself instructed to carry out; for, says he, the majority must rule, and the people alone can reverse their verdict at the ballot box.

Bearing in mind the foregoing facts in reference to the conflict for human freedem waged by the Republican party against the Southern slaveholder, we must remember also that Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln the African bondman by the slow and tediand the gradual reconstruction of the Supreme Court. With Congress and the Executive and the Supreme Court all under their control, THEN the Republican party could do as they pleased in reference to

the bondman of the South. Against this revolutionary doctrine, however, the Southern States rebelled, and sought refuge from this subversion of their constitutional rights by withdrawing from all union with a section so reckless of political and moral obligations.

This put a new phase upon matters, and instantly seeing an opportunity to bring ble conflict by the arbitrament of the sword, Mr. Seward adroitly raised the about a final termination of his irrepressi-Union cry, "For freedom, he said, has triumphed and is safe, but the Union is in danger; if we lose the Union we will lose of the Constitution, or permit the execution the victory for freedom;" and he sent home of laws made in pursuance thereof within the Illinois delegates last winter to rally the hosts of the free States to reclaim the South from the hands of traitor Rebels, whose property Congress now proposes to confiscate. Thus, if the Federal Government should succeed in putting down "the rebellion," every man in the South will be despoiled of his property, which will be forfeited to the Federal Government to pay the expenses of the war, and or ALL THE INHABITANTS OF THE SECEDED SLAVE STATES, THE AFRICAN BONDMAN ALONE

WILL BE REGARDED AS TRUE AND LOYAL. According to Mr. Seward's programme the emancipated bondman, as the squatter owner of the fields forfeited by his rebel master, will continue to supply the North with cotton and sugar and rice, and nowhere, over the whole length and breadth of the land will slavery have a foothold. It is true, the wily leaders of the Republican party in Congress do not openly avow the emancipation of the negro as the purpose of the war, but they desire to keep up the war

SARY CONSEQUENCES. rity of the Union, and even, after the abolition of slavery, of still wielding the immense products of the South for the benefit of the North, is the very pith and marrow of Mr. forcibly and eloquently put the whole question before the people. Mr. Seward the Confederate States may be instructed himself could not have enforced his doctrine in language more apt and more convincing:

COTTON IS KING—WHO SHALL POSSESS
HIS THRONE?—Throughout the length and breadth of this land, throughout the world, indeed, wherever civilization has penetrated, the American planters of cotton have proclaimed that Cotton is King, an inexo-law, increasing the regular army and navy, rable, all-conquering king, not only serene-ly defying, in the midst of his supremacy, all antagonisms, but making them all trib-the military service, imprison citizens at utary to his dominion. Great Britain is | their discretion, and disregard the mandate regarded as the most powerful ally of this King, and the immediate subjects of this monarch of fibres flaunt it in the very face of England, that, though she spent many hundreds of millions of dollars to relieve herself of her servitude to American cotters. It is the property of the servitude to American cotters of the servitude to the servitu ton, a total failure was the reward of her zeal" against negro wool.

leading strings and are the masters of the destinies of all people, could anything be more absurd, more foolish, more suicidal, than that the people of the United States should let this baton of power fall from their grasp? For eighty-five years the common labors of the people of the United States have been engaged earnestly in building up this power, and can any one outside of a lunatic asylum suppose that the United States can deliberately throw it away to be used for their own destruction?

away to be used for their own destruction? While the world was slowly building up, in the thorough ares of invention, the means for the domicion of this King, the various people of this Union were contributing their full quota for his conquests. State after State emancipated the slaves in their midst; manufacturers slowly grew, the great grain interests began to expand, commerce spread her wings for daring flights, and, when King Cotton mounted his throne, he boasted that his power was secured by a tripartite alliance, consisting of Western agriculturists, Southern planters, and English manufacturers. In the very year that the Abolitionists declared war than the Colonization Society, the search of upon the Colonization Society, the people of the United States armed King Cotton with a vast accession of power by extinguishing the Indian titles in the Slave States to fifty the Indian titles in the Slave States to fifty-five millions of acres of land and by removing the Indians. And can any one indulge the foolish idea, that, since the common labors of the people of the United States have culminated in building up a power in cotton which Southern worshipers say controls the movements of all notions, the United States will relinquish their grasp of this ecepter? Every argument that proclaims the power of King Cotton equally proclaims that the people of the United States will retain their hold upon it as an integral part of their own power. If the people of the United States are not fit subjects for Bedlam, this will be their unanimous decision. The kingship of cotton and the Union of these United States are indissoluble unities.

of no kind of doubt, for any other term reasure, sacrifices, and suffering than this.

If the power of King Cotton is as great, as overwhelming as his worshippers claim it is, the people of the United States might as well he asked to survey. be asked to surrender all their sea ports to foreign domination, the right of suffrage, the right of trial by jury, and even the name of a nation, as to submit to the demand that we shall quietly yield up the sovereignty said to belong to King Cotton. On this point we are willing to rest the whole case whole case.

The Northern Democracy-Cheering

The Democracy of the Northern States, we are gratified to observe, are fast ranging themselves in opposition to the usurpations of Lincoln and the unhallowed war of subjugation now being waged against the South. They understand the true objects of the war, and declare them to be the extermination of Slavery-the obliteration of State lines, and the consolidating in the General Government of the reserved rights of the States.

From Maine to Iowa the Democracy are speaking out in favor of peace and Contitutional liberty. They are as deeply interested as the people of the South in the preservation of their political rights, and they cannot fail to see that if the violation of the Federal Constitution longer continues, Republican institutions will

cease to exist at the North. We have already published the proceedings of numerous meetings held in the Northern States, indicating a great reaction in popular sentiment. We now publish the resolutions adopted at a convention of the Democracy of Butler county, Onio, held at originally proposed the emancipation of Hamilton, August 31, 1861. The resolutions breathe the ancient spirit of State ous process of Constitutional amendments | Rights Democracy, and we cannot doubt that upon them the Northern Democracy will ultimately triumph.

> The following are the resolutions: ESOLETIONS ADOPTED AT THE DEMOCRAT

IC CONVENTION, AT HAMILTON, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO, AUGUST 3D, 1861. WHEREAS, The "Bill of Rights," of Ohio affirms to at "all political power or sover-eignty is inherent in the people of each State respectively; and that they have the right to alter, reform or abolish their Go ernment whenever they may deem it ne-

WHEREAS, "Governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;" and WHEREAS, The coercion of a State to

America; and WHEREAS, The people of eleven States have refused to acknowledge the authority their boundaries, having deliberately revoked the delegated powers heretofore exercised by their trustee, the United States

dovernment; and WHEREAS, An immense army has been raised for the avowed purpose of compelling the people of the several States to re cognize the Constitution of the United States as their supreme law and irrevocable act; and WHEREAS, The two hundred and ten

thousand (210,000) Democrats of Ohio, at their last State Convention refused to entertain the idea of coercing a State to re-turn to the Union; and WHEREAS, By the act of the President of the United States, instigated thereto by the irrepressible fanatics, a furious inter-necine war exists, which has aroused every

latent animosity, and which promises to increase and intensify every prejudice in the minds of the people of the contending States; and WHEREAS, The Democracy of the State of Ohio are called upon to make preparation to resume the reins of Government which the bastard "Phaetons" of Aboli-tionism have so unskilfully handled, and

to endeavor to restore peace to their dis

tracted country; therefore

Resolved, That the Democracy of Butler BECAUSE THEY BELIEVE THE FREEDOM OF COUNTY, in Convention assembled, declare as the result of their deliberate judgment, that a war for forcing upon the sovereign cople of a State, even the best for so fatuous a purpose; demand a peaceable adjustment of all controversy existing between the United States and Confederate Seward's irrepressible conflict. The Lou-isville Journal of Thursday last, thus forcibly and cloquently but the whole

o offer.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, in exercising the executive, legislative, and judicial powers of the Govern-

and deserves impeacement for his high erimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, That the incapacity of the par-FORE HE OPPOSES ALLSCHEMES OF EMANCIPATION.

(The foregoing paragraph, which we put in capitals, is a quotation in the Journal, corresponding to the property of the control of the contro ern authority.)

men and money than the Freshell de manded, or the emergency required, and when with unequaled folly it attempts to patch a broken Constitution with such

We grant all these claims in their fullness. And now, as intelligent, rational people, people capable of self government, people who can will and do whatever is best for their own welfare, what is our duty? If it be true that the holders of the American cotton crop hold the world in leading strings and are the masters of the destinies of all people, could anything be rights of the States.

Resolved, That our able respresentative in Congress, the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, for his recent fearless exposure of the vio-lations of the Constitution by the present Administration, deserves the warmest commendations, not only of his immediate constituents, but of the f. iends of free and Constitutional Government every-

where.

Resolved, That we receive with abhorrence, the proposal to affiliate with the
party in this State, which has so lately pretended to abandon its organization, and
that we expect the State Central Committee to reject every overling from that that we expect the state Central Committee to reject every overture from that
quarter with silen contempt.

Resolved, That it is now more than ever
incumbent on the Democratic party to
maintain its organization, and that its mission in the present controversy is to make
every lawful endeavor to preserve intact
the safeguards of the Constitution, to restrain all unwarranted perspectives of resstrain all unwarranted usurpations of pow-er, and to prevent the employment of armed force for the subversion or infringe-

ment of the lawful authority of the several States.

Resolved, That treason against the United Resolved, That treason against the United States consists only of overt acts of levying war against the same, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, that "every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subject.;" and that no one can be justly stigmatized as a traitor for the honest excepts of that privilege. ercise of that privilege.

STARVING TROOPS BEFORE ACTION.-As an instance of the spirit animating all our troops, the 6th North Carolina regiment went immediately from the cars to the bat-tle of Manassas, after eating no meal since Saturday morning. They joined in the pursuit, and were too exhausted to return to camp, but bivouacked on the field.—[Richmond Enquirer.

Business Unices.

MONEY LOANED,-Ladies or gentlemen equiring loans of any amount on Diamonds. Plate, etc., can be accommodated by applying at the Excharge office, 456 Market street, be-tween Third and Fourth, north side, five doors above Pourth. Tickets in the Shelby College and Havana-plan Lotteries for sale, or for war'ed to any address. Prizes cashed. Office private. Business prompt, honorable, and strictly confidential. A. Bland. sep80 dtf

ADVICE. - As the hot season is approach ing, every person should prepare their system for the change, and there is no remedy so applicable as "McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier." It will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen and invigorate the whole organization. The immense quantity of it that is sold daily, is proof enough of its great virtues in thoroughly removing all impure matters from the blood. We say to all, try it! It is delicious to take. See the advertisement in another column. au. 5-d1m.

To CASH BUYERS .- In conforming to the rustom of the times, Martin & Crumbaugh, 304 Fourth street, are offering their large and attractive stock of goods for cash at a very heavy reduction. Their stock of Dress Goods is still very large, to which they would call particular attention, as they intend, in that line of goods, to offer extra inducements. Their domestic stock is one of the largest in the city, embracing arious brands of Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Pillow Linens, Linen Sheetings, Towelings, Table Linens Doyles, Curtain Dimities, Marseilles and Allendale Spreads, White Goods in all their varieties, Embroideries and Lace Goods, Gloves and Hosiery, Fans, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, besides many other desirable goods, to all of which they ask the special attention of cash buyers. july1

FURNITURE,-Wharton & Bennett keep lways on hand a very large assortment of abinet furniture of every description at whole le and retail, cheap for cash. Their motto equick sales and small profits. Recollect the 103. 502 and 504, Market street, between Second and Third.

TO THE LADIES-FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.-I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than at any previous season, consisting in part of

Broche barege Anglais, printed linen lawns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, all colors; embroidered English ba rege, checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconets, parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz; percals and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambrics, soft finish cambrics, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton sheeting

All of which will be sold low at G. B. TARR'S. m27 dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market sts. A CARD DESCRIPTION

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE. BARDSTOWN, KY.

STUDIES will be resumed in this Institution as usual on the first MONDAY of September. TERMS PER SESSION OF TEN MONTES:-Matricula tion fee. \$10 Board, Tuition, Washing, &c., \$169. Ph siciants fee, \$5.

Owing to the difficulty of collecting debts at the present time, payment for each half session will be required invariably in advance. No student will consequently be admitted unless the sum of \$100 is deposited with the Treasurer, and an additional sum of \$30, if the student is to be furnished with clothing by the College.

THOS. O'NEIL, S. J., President.

TRABUE & LUCUS. NASHVILLE.....TENNESSEE.

No 73 Public Square, near City Hotel. WE are trepared to make liberal CASH AD-VANCES on every description of Dry Goods, Clothing, Variette, Boots Shoes Hars, Hardware, Cutiery, &c. &c. also any description of Greceries and Provisions; or we will receive and forward or store any of the above Merchandise consigned to us.

L B, & T, D Fite,
W. S Eakin & Co.,
A J Duncan & Co.,
H. & B Douglas,
John Morrow & Son.

au5 d4m*

Lames Trabue & Co.,
Garvin, Bell & Co.,
Gardner & Co.,
Warren & Co.,
Warren & Co.

HOME GROWN TURNIP SEED, OF 1861 NEW CROP READY FOR SHIPPING,

J. D. BONDURANT,

(From select stocks, and matured under the su pervision of an experienced Seedsman.) Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, 534 MAIN STREET, NEAR SIXTH,

QUOTATIONS NOT ALLOWED, WHERE LESS LOUISVILLE, KY. UUTATIONS Part taken.
whan 50 hs are taken.
Wite Flat Dutch (desirable for table 60 \$\pi\$ 100 hs.

Liberal Discount to the Trade. je26 dtf J. D. BONDURANT. SUGAR-65 hhds Sugar in store and for sale by TYLER & MASTIN. Coffee in in store and for cale by [au6] TYLER & MARTIN. SUGAR-160 bbls Double Refined Crushed Sugar in stre and for sale by au6 TYLER & MARTIN.

ROSIN-200 bols Nos 1 and 2 Rosin in store and for sale by [au8] TYLER & MARTIN. WHISKY-700 bbls Copper Whisky, from one to six years old, in store and for saie by au6 TYLER & MARTIN. TAR-'00 btl; Carolina Tar (large bb's) in stere
and for sale by TYLER & MARTIN. SODA ASH-50 casks Kurtz's Soda Ash, 84 % cent Strengta, in store and for sale by 206 TYLER & MARTIN. Sond for sale by Tyler & Martin.

PISH200 bbls Nos 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel:
200 kits Nos, 2 and 3 co, 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel;
200 kits Nos, 2 and 3 co;
10 bbls No, 1 Falmon;
5) boxes Codifie;
In stree and for sale by
an6
TYLER & MARTIN.

FOR FLAGS.

A SUPFRIOR ARTICLE of the different colors just received and for sale low by HITE & MALL,

Caroet and Furnishing Waret obse,
and Main st, between Third and Forrth. TEACHER WANTED. FOR an Academy in the interior of Kentucky. A Southern lady, canable of teaching French. Address G., box 868. Louisville Post-office. jy27 dtf

FOREST ACADEMY, BY B. H. M'COWN,

mous decision. The kingship of cotton and the Union of these United States are indissoluble unities.

No mortal power can separate them unless it be a power that can grind both to dust. The ultimatum of the contest may cost blood, treasure, escrifices and suffering, but that the indissoluble connection of the cotton power with the Union of these States will be the ultimatum admits

BY B. H. MyCOWN,

WILL begin its next se sion the 10th Sentember. The course of instruction is thorough and complete embracing surveings, 20, for the months. Indicate the more accountable of the Rebels in arms, Gen. Lee will be deprived of his Arlington estate. It embraces the cotton power with the Union of these States will be the ultimatum admits

BY B. H. MyCOWN,

WILL begin its next se sion the 10th Sentember. The course of instruction is thorough and complete embracing surveings, 20, for the months. Indicate the new sentences are indissoluble connection of the Rebels in arms, Gen. Lee will be deprived of his Arlington estate. It tembraces the highest order the 18th September, within a full content of the sentember of the Rebels in arms, Gen. Lee will be deprived of his Arlington estate. It tembraces the highest order the 18th September, within a full content of the sentember of

Miscellaneous.

COTTON LANDS FOR NEGROES. The undersigned, as sgent has \$95,000 worth of Arkansas and Mississippi Lands which he wil exchange for Negroes, Stocks City Property. or J. B. WHITMAN. No. 411 Main's reet.

COAL! COAL! TO THE PUBLIC!

HAVING taken the office formerly occupied by H.M. Dravo & Sons, west side of Third street, between Mein and Market, I am prepared to furnish the very best quality of PITTSECREH and other COAL in large or small quantities, at the lowest case price. [33] Give me a call and dim S. J. SIUART. CLARET WINE-400 cases good Claret Wine; 00 casks do do do;

In store and for sale by ANTHONY ZANONE & SON, Fifth street, below Main

BRANDISE—

30 packages "Pelle Voisen" Brandy;
30 ac "B-roard & Co." do;
15 do Planat do;
In store and for sale by

ANTHONY ZANONE & SON,
au5

Pith street, below Main.

SUNDRIES—

30 bbls Sauterne Wine;
75 boxes do de;
30 co Brandy Cherries;
25 case Sardines 34 boxes;
Vermonth Absunties Maranchine;
Anisette Cordial, As orted Cordusis;
Anisette Cordial, As orted Cordusis;
In store and for sale by
ANTHONY ZANONE & SON.

Fifth street below Main.

LOUIS JEFFERSON, (Formerly in the Store of R. L. Talbot & Co...) Druggist and Apothecary, Southwest Corner of Market and Seventh streets

LOUISVILLE, KY. Having recently purchased from Dr. John Sargent his Stock and Fixtures, and having Amade larse additions thereto in the shape Cig. as, Tobacco, Furs. L'amors, &c., &c., I am new prepared to respond to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.

Physiciants' Prescriptions exrefully and securately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

HAVING sold my stock of Druzs, Medicines, 12 ac, to Mr. Louis Jefferson, I take great pleasure recommending him to the patronsec; my friends, as they will find him to be an experienced Apothecary. JOHN SARGENT, 1931 dim.

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION! Saddles, Harness, Swords, Pistols and Military Articles, of all kinds made to order in the best and most approved style and at the very thing in my line will please the mestall-third door from Main, on Third street.

myr d3m

JOHN CROSS & CO.

MRS. A. E. PORTER, Millinery

FANCY STORE,

No. 837 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth, LOUISVILLE KY

DR. J. WILSON, VETERINARY SURGEON. Dr. W. respectfully announces to the citizens of Louisville and its vicinity, that he is practicing the above profess ion in all its various branches, and trusts, by strict attention, to merit their future patronage.

Dr. W. having long experience in the northwest of the United States, in the treatment of all diseases to which they are subject, feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. call.

Advice. Horse and Cattle Medicine. Liniments, Ointments, &c. may be had at his Dispensary, at HENRY DUNCAN'S LIVERY ETABLE. Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

Operations skillfully performed. my15 d3m

SHOEMAKERS WANTED!

10 OR 15 SHOEMAKERS
WANTED to make Kip and thick work. Constant employment and prompt pay. Enquire of R. S. HOLLINS & CO., jy8 dlm 4 Inn Block, Nashvihe, Tenn

FRUIT JARS! 's Patent Fruit Jars.

Tops. Willoughby's Patent Fruit Jars, Tin Tops. Newman's Patent Fruit Jars, Tin Tops. Tempest's Patent Fruit Jars, Earthenware.

Kentucky Glass Works Jars, Cork

Rentucky Glass Works Jars, Cork Stoppers.

We have on hand a very large stock of the above JARS, to which we would call the attention of all persons who intend to perserve fresh Fruit as we are determined to sell them off at prices to suit the times. As all of them have been tried successfully, especially the first mentioned (for which we are he exclusive agents), comment is unnecessary. All orders addressed to us shall receive our prompt attention.

WALTON & BARRET.

jet2 d3m 486 Maio street Lanisville, Ky. ARKANSAS COTTON LANDS, ROTEC-

TED BY LEVEES, AND NEAR THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, FOR SALE ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, OR ONE-HALF OF EACH TRACT IN EXCHANGE FOR NEGROES -TO-WIT:

THE TRACT-Of 1,800 acres, on Alligator Ba-ly ou, three miles from Missi sippl river, back of Walnat Bend, in Crittenden county, below Mem phis: 100 acres deadened. phis: 200 acres deadened.

SECOND TRACT—1,100 acres, on the line o
Rairoad from Gaines' Landing and back of Bayou Bartholomew, in Drew county.

THIRD TRACT—3,000 acres, on Old Town Ridge
and Lake in Phillips county, two miles from Mississippi river, 800 acres in-eyear old deadening.

FOURTH TRACT—1,000 acres. on Old Town
Ridge and Lake, one mile from Mississippi river;
200 acres cleared, 400 acres deadened six years,
with all necessary buildings

with all necessary buildings

FIFTH TRACT-1.900 acres, on Old Town Ridge
and Lake, four miles from Mississippl river; 400
acres in high state of cultivation. 700 acres old
deadening, with No. 1 Dwelling and Flantation
buildings.

Persons desiring more information will please
address GEORGE W. JOHNSON, at Georgetown,
Ky., W. V. JOHNSON, at Cuittenden county, Ark.,
and Mr. J. S. MATHEWS, at Drew county, Ark.
myl7 dtf W. V. JOHNSON. S. C. HAMS-Casks and tierces A. W. Macklin & Son's very superior Sugarcured Hams re-ce ved per railroad and for sale by T. L. JEFFERSON, jy25 corner First and Market sts.

VIRGANIA TOBACCO-10 boxes Holland's Empress just received and for sale by T. L. JEFFERSON. The White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, Va.

THIS celebroted Watering Place will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 15th inst.

cured.

my29 dtawlm J. HUMPHREYS, President. NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. NO FREIGHTS will be received at the Depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad after 5 o'clock P. M. iy20 dtf W. F ARRIS, Agent.

WARD & CARY, WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS, Main street, bet. Fifth and Sixth, H AVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT PRICES

A ve in the times—

25 bbls Ginger Brandy;
56 bbls Blackberry Brandy;
39 bbl Cherry do;
39 bbls Raspberry do;
100 bbls Sweet Malaga Wine;
50 bbls Ginger do;
40 bbls Muscat do;
29 4 casks Port Wine;
30 bbls Lemon Cordual;
75 bbls Rye Whisky (various brands);
225 bbls pure old Bourbon Whisky;
25 4 casks Seignette Brandy;
And a general assortment of Liquors, Cigars,
fine Virginia Tobacco. myl dit

WILLIAM KAYE. DELL and Brass Founder, Water street, between B First and Second, Louisville, Ky., is prepared to make Bells for Churches, Steambeats, Taverns, &c., of all sizes and of superior tone, of which he keeps an assortment on band.

Also, Hose and Salt Screws, Oil Globes, Cylinder Guage, and Stop Cocks, of every size, Oopper Riv. ets, Speiter Solder and Brass Castings of every description

eription
CASH paid for old Copper and Brass.
dil dtf LIOH SALE—RULL FOR WHARP.
Cabin complete, for a wharf-bost, for asie low. Apply to 1917 the Miscellaneous.

WOOLEN

FINE Kentucky Jeans, (which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West), I am now prepared to an article of superior quality,

FREE FROM GREASE and made of A good supply of Negro Jeans and Linsey of and. L. RICHARDSON. aple dly&wly 2dpst

Office of Adams' Express Comp'y, LOUISVILLE, JULY 22, 1861.

8. 1. 30 NES. Agent.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY. I have on hand and for sale, a lot of the finest OLD WHIS-KY in the State, from 6 to 10 years old, made to my order by the best whisky makers in the State. I warrant it to be pu per-distilled, sweet mash, made from 10 to 15 de grees above proof. For further information, ad

ees above proof. For further information, adoffice, 227 Fourth street. E. E. WILLIAMS. BOARDING.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADT can be accommodated with an excellent front room, and boarding with a private family, in a pleasant part of the city. For particulars, applyance office, and the control of the cont

Spring Wagons! Spring Wagons! COOLING & BLUNDEN. MAIN STREET, PETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND

STEEET, PETWEEN FIRST AND SINGER OF COLOR OF THE STEED OF THE ST COAL! COAL!

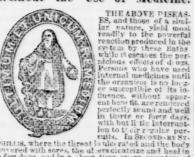
W. L. MICEPHY keeps constantly on hand a large supply of the best Pittsburg and Youghlogheny Coal. Also the "Hartford City Coal," none better for steam or cooking purposes; used by many families of the city, who pronounce it nearly cona to Pittsburgh, and superior to any other now in use for steam and family purposes. All I ssk is a fattrial of it, and I warrant it will give satisfaction.—Bold woolesale and retail at the lowest cash prices. 33 Uffice cast side Fourthstreet, below Main, and Thirdst eet, between Main and Main, and Thirdst eet, between Main and Main and thirdst. WANTED TO EXCHANGE,

One hundred three-year old Moles, Real Estate, and Real Estate estate, and Real Estate ville. Kv.) for NEGROES. Apply to John Burks, near this city. MMES B. BURKS \$5 REWARD. STRAYED, a large Brindle COW; no mark, except a small streak of white down the back, and a small piece out of the left ear. Return to the corner Second.

OHN H. KITZERO SECONDARY SYPHILIS!

And Old Mercurial Diseases, Scrofula, Ulcers and Humors, Impurity of the Blood, Venercal Infection, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, &c., &c., entirely Removed by Means

of a new Medicated Fumigation Bath, Without the Use of Medicine!



Important to Females!

One department of our Dispensary is specially devoted to the treatment of the Diseases of Females. Three fourths of the mortality among American women is caused by Lucorrhea or "Whites," Syxual Weakoess, Painful and Suppressed Menstruation, Nervous and General Debliny, Hypochondria or Low Spirits, and Diseases of the Womb, heelected from a false delicacy. Those afficted with the above, or any other diseases are respectfully invied to consult us, five of charge, either personally or by letter, and no case will be taken under treatment unless we are satisfied it may be cured, or at least greatly relieved.

Dis. Galen's Preventive—A new article for either sex, aranged unon physicoletal and chemical priciples, by which the number of offspring may be limited or increased at pleasure. Its use being in accordance with natural laws, requires the violation accompany it; also, a work by the inventor, entitled "The Physicology of Gueration, or the Secret of Limi ing or increasing the Offspring at Will," Elustred by eight beautiful cuts, explaining the winciples upon which it acts, and containing all that is known on the subject. The Preventive, together with the direction, and book, will be set under seal through the post, or may be had at the office. This article is infailible, and warranted to never Mil. Price Five DotLars.

App.y to or address

Apply to or address
GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY.
Louisville, Fy. 137 Office-No. 314 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson. WATER! WATER!

LOUISVILLE PLUMBING

establishment, NO. 404 THIRD ST., BET GREEN & JEFFERSON Water Pipes, Hydrants, Hose, &c. WEARE prepared to introduce WATER PIPES
Winto Dwellings, Stores and Factories, on reasonable terms. We have a full stock of Bath Tubs.
Water Closets, Shower Baths, Wash Basins, Hytrants, Hose and Boxes. Having a long experience
is the business, we suarantee to give entire satisfaction or all work entrusted to us.

100.8 LIV STRADES.

umbers, General January Missage.

CHEAP JEWELRY! OHEAP JEWELRY!

This is truly the age of wonder—the developements in all the varied orances of science; the skill displayed in every department of mechanism; the ingenuity brought to bear upon the diversified powers of mechanical art; transcend by far the Herculean labors of the ancients. The greatest miracle of the age, however, has been achieved in getting up an entire set of Jewelry to cost but One Dollar. This fact has recently been noticed and scientifically commented upon in a magazine devoted to the culture of everything literary and artistic. As an evidence of the lact, and in proof of the merited eulogy bestowed upon the articles in ourston, calk at the Store of NATHAN WHITE, on Third street, between Market and Jefferson, where may be found a large supply of articles of Jewelry, the cost of which is but One Dollar for choice of any article.

I HE undersigned having the entire control of James F. Clarkson's increase in this establishment, will open the same for the reception of visitors on the litth of June, with a promise to keep a plain and substantial Kentucky Hete! including all the best sopplies the country will afford, and solicits patronage TERMS OF BOARD:

Children and servants half price.
lior-es, \$3.50 per week.
liels d2mkws

PROCLAMATION.

ALL persons residing wishing A LL persons residing within the city limits, A owning or having does in their possession, are hereby routine to comme them within their premises until the st of September, 188, under the penalty of \$20 fer refusing or neglecting to comply with the above requisition. Their proper authorities are also required to destroy all dogs running at large during the above period.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 18, 1861. jv25 d20

CHOICE COAL. WE have just received by our tow-boat Wm WFox, a heavy tow of very superior PITIS BURGH COAL, which we offer at the very low market price.

Goal Office. Market st., bet. Sixth and Seventh will discover the state of the control of t

ABNER COOPER. COMMISSION MERCHANT. Butter, Cheese and Produce,

Medicinal.

FREE OF CHARGE

PEMALE DISEASES

Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Parifier.

BRATEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD. AND THE Most Delicious and Delightful



McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, hronic or Nervous Debility. Diseases, of the Kid-eys and all Diseases arialna from a Disordered Liv-ror Stomach, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Files, codity or Sickness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood

OVER A MILLION OF BOTTLES

MARRIED PERSONS.

TO THE LADIES. M'LEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION. THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT. Suffer no longer! Take it according to Directift will stimulate, strengthen, and invigorate y and cause the bloom of health to mount yourch again. Every bottle is warranted to give satistics.

FOR HILDREY. If your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted, Mc-Lean's Cordial will make them healthy, fat, and ro-bust. Decay not a moment, try it, and you will be convinced. IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE.

CAUTION:—Beware of Druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some Bitters or Sarsaparilla trash, which they can buy cheap, by saying it is just as good. Avoid such men, ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordisl and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system. One tablesmoonful taking every morning-fasting, is a certain preventive for cholera, chills and fever, yellow fever, or any prevalent disease. It is put up in large battler. Price only 9, per bottle, or 6 between the children of the Cordisla Also McLean's Volcanic Oit Linkness.

Also McLean's Volcanic Oit Linkness.

Principal Dapot on the corner of Thira and Pine streets, St. Louis, Ian.

MILEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.

The best Liniment in the world.

The only safe and certain cure for Cancers, Piles, Tumors, swellings, and bronchele or golire, paralysis, neuralis, neuralis, meralis, a weakness of the muscles, chronic or inflamatory rheumatism, stiffness of the joints, contracted muscles or ligaments, earch or tooth ache, bruises, sprains, wounds, fresh cuts, ulcers, fever sores, caked breasts, sores injoyles, burne scalds, sore throat, or any inflamation or pain, no difference how severs, or how long the disease may have existed. McLean's Celebrated Liniment is a certain remedy. Thousands of human beings have been saved a Thousands of human beings have been saved a the of decre, diude and misery by the use of this invaluable medicine.

McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment

valuable medicine.

McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment
Will relieve vain almost instantaneously, and will cleanse, parify, and heal the foulest sores in incredibly short time.

For Horses and other Animals,
McLean's celebrated Liniment is the only said and reliable remedy for the cure of spavin, ring bons, wind gails, splints, unnatural lumps, nodes, or swellings. It will never fail to cure to ghe had, poll evil; fistula, or running sores, or sweeny, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, cracked heels, chaics, addle or collar gails, cuts, sores or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Apply it as directed, and a cure is certain in every instance.

Then trifle no longer with the many worthless Liniments offered to you, Obtain a supply of Dr. McLean seelebrated Liniment; it will cure you.

J. H. McLean, Sole Proprietor,
Corner of Third and Pinesis, St. Louis, Mo.
RAYMOND & TYLER, Aronts, Fourth street also G. H. CAREY, Market street between Third and Fourth, and by dealers everywhere.

LOUISVILLE Private Medical Dispensary, Conducted on the European Plan, For the Cure of all Private Diseases.

For the Cure of all Private Diseases.

Those silicted with any disease of a PRIVATE NATURE, who would escape the imposition of innorant quacks, should not fail to read "DE GAYS! PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATING ON SIX UAL DISEASES," a new and revised edition of one hundred pages, handsonely likes the property of the property

Young middle Aged. and OLD Men, who, by indulging in solitary habits or excessive indulgence of their passions, hard produced seminal weakness, or a debility in advance of their years, may be restored to their fermer health ar vigor by making immediate application.

TO THE LADISE—Dr. Gates is agent for M. LA OKAUN'S FRENCH FREVENTIVE POWDERS By their use, those who, from any cause wish to limit the number of their offstprings, can do so without danger to health or constitution. Price, by mail, \$42 and two postage stamps.

Also for Mad D. CAPRAUN'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS—A safe and effectual remedy for irregularities, Oestructions. 2c. Price, by mail, \$1 and 12 pestage stamp. Philodan and and executar remote for irregularities, Obstructions. 2c. Price, by mail, \$1 and \$1 postage stamp.
CAUTION:—These Pills should not be taken ducing pracolasor, as they are sure to produce ansonanise. To persons at a distance, who wish to be cured at home, we will, on the receipt of a brief statement of their case, send a list of such questions as we would ask on a personal interview, and on receipt of the list filled out, we will forward medicines particularly adapted to the case, free from damage or observation, to any part of the counsary, with full directions for use.

Consultation may be held from 8.4. M. to 9.P. M. (er Sunday from 8 to 11 A. M.) at his office. Northeast corner of Third and Marketel reets. Private, entrance on Third street, Louisville Ky.

3The above business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of DR. H. G. MILLER & OC., to whom all orders and letters should be addressed. Dr. GATES cap, as heretofore, be conalted personally, during business hours, on all diseases on which his book breats.

12Theorem involved the case of the case on which his book breats.

21LLER & OC.,

145 FOURTE STREET, BET. MAIN AND RIVER 128 LOUISVILLE. KY.

BOYS' ZOUAVE CAPS just received at

A DEAD FAILURE .- A New York letter tells us that the "fashionable season"-in the ordinary acceptation of the term-has been a dead failure this year. Pretty much all of "the best society" are worrying through the solstice in town, a necessary consequence of the war, which constrains the MacFilmseys to economise and curtail expenses, and to do without that love of a cottage at Newport, those delicious drives at Saratoga, and the annual flirtations at Niagara, Rockaway, &c., &c. Viewed in this aspect, war is, to some extent, a positive moral reformer.

The planters of Hinds county, Mississippi, subscribed 25,000 bales of cotton to the Confederate Loan. This is one-half of the crop of the county.

[From the Frankfort Yeoman.] The Journal's Calumniation of Gov.

Magoffin the Pretext for Violating Kentucky Neutrality. Who will now place any, even the sligstest

Who will now place any, even the sligstest reliance, upon any professions of Magofin & Co., that they will respect the position (of neutrality) which Kentucky has assumed? Who will now doubt that Magofin & Co., are in league with Jeff. Devis and followers, constantly scheming and plotting in secret so as to bring war to our homes and firesides? The veriest firebrands and anarchists that ever trod the soil of Kentucky are the gang of secession leaders headed by the present Governor of Kentucky. They deserve the execution of every patr of in the State.—[Louisville Jour., July, 23d. Whenever the Louisville Journal medi-

tes setting any mischief afoot, it is sure be heralded by unscrupulous calunnies gainst other parties. This shallow trick attempted in the article from which we quote the extract above, to which, we have quote the extract above, to which, we have to say in reply, that the interrogative and positive imputations launched are wickedly calumnious. No evidence can be adduced, worthy of any credence, tending to inculpate Gov. Mageffin in any failure to respect the neutralny of Kentucky. No evidence can be adduced, entitled to respectful consideration, that the Governor is in league with Jeff. Davis or others, scheming and plotting to bring war into scheming and plotting to bring war into Kentucky. And it is a most incendiary, unmanly falschood, which stigmatizes Gov. Magoffin and his friends as firebrands and narchists.

The authors of these groundless calumnies will themselves receive, as they richly deserve, the execrations of all good citi-zens. Not one thought ever entertained him, not one word ever uttered by him. not one act ever performed by him, public or private, can be pointed out by any man of honor and truth, impeaching in the slightest degree the loyalty of his adhe-rence to Kentucky's chosen attitude of neutrality. But on the contrary, his thoughts, words, and acts, his tongue and pen, have all been carnestly and unceasing-ly directed to the maintenance of that potion; and no man of the self styled Union party could have done it with more vigi-lance, fidelity, and ablity. In proof of this, we cite all his public sets bearing on the question, and we challenge any contra-dictory evidence. False insinuations may be hurled; but whoever hurls them will only convict themselves as calumniators. The Journal has thrown out the above to divert public attention for the present

from its own wicked design of supporting We only repeat here, that no man has been or can be more true to Kentucky's neutral attitude than Gov. Magofilu, as all

is acts, public and private, conclusively

The Maysville Eagle, Lincoln organ,

The telegraph is just now principally en-The telegraph is just now principally engaged in belittling the battle at Manassas Junction, and in reducing the number of the killed and wounded on the part of the National troops. It has succeeded in whittling down the entire loss to something less than one thousand, in killed, wounded, and missing. If there was any philanthropy in this, if it would bring the dead to lite, we would be glad to see so charitable and benevolent a disposition manifesting irself. But as this end is not to be accomplished. But as this end is not to be accomplished, and the only purpose is to blind people to stern realities, we must be excused for saying that the telegraph had just as well step its nonsense, and tell the plain truth about the matter. To say that our troops fought with wonderful courage and despression. with wonderful courage and desperation for more than four fours in the open field, and during that time withstood the fire of numerous masked batteries manned by experienced artifletists, and that they were exposed to a storm of builetts from the infantry, and were finally coarged by immense masses of cavalry—the advantages of position, fortification, and numbers, all being greatly on the side of the Confederates. ates—and that only three hundred were killed and five hundred wounded in so fierce and stoutly contested an engagement, seems to us to be a superlatively nonsensical statement. Besides, if the loss was so small, what possible excuse was there for our men running so fast and so far? Has it ever occurred to these telegraphic reporters

THE LEATHER TRADE. - A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, in a letter dated Chattanooga, 15th ult., says:

of the killed they are magnifying the dis-grace of the defeat?

Your readers will be gratified, doubtless, to learn that there is in the vicinity of this town, one of the largest tanneries in the South. It is now in active operation, and turning out from 8,000 to 10,000 sides of well to the control of the state of well tanned leather every four months. giving an aggregate of \$3,000 sides of leather per annum. A New Orleans firm purchased here, a few days since, \$20,000 worth of leather for their shoemaking establishment, and we are informed that tablishment, and we are informed that more than \$30,000 of stock was then in the yard, ready for market. The tannery is now owned by Col. G. C. Torbitt, of Nash-ville, and Col. Sam. Tate, President of the M. and O. Railroad. It is the design of the new firm to go largely into the manufac-ture of shoes, at this point, at an early

THOSE GUNS .- Mayor John Forsyth, writing to his paper of the 30th from this city,

Speaking of guns reminds me of a gun incident at Manassas. Before the war broke out, it may be remembered, Gov. Moore dispatched Coptain Reuben Thom, of this city, to the North to purchasce arms.— Among others, he ordered six brass pieces to be cast at James' factory in Massachu-setts. Only two were delivered before the crisis intervened, and the other four were seized by the New York authorities, which also tried to seize the person of the captain. These four were turned ever to an artiflery company from Connecticut, which was informed of the history of the pieces, and with the injunction to carry them to Alainformed of the history of the pieces, and with the injunction to carry them to Alabama and to deliver their contents to those for whom they were originally destined. The Connecticut company undertook the job, and got the pieces as far as Manassas, where the y fell into Beauregard's hands, the prize of battle.

THE PIOUS AND EXEMPLARY ZOUAVE .-Says the Wilmington Journal:

One of Ellsworth's Zouaves had been assured that he should dine this week in Richmond. Before he had a chance to pull

was taker to Richmond sure enough.

"Well" said he, "here I am in Richmond! Bat," adord this pious and exemplary man, in his poetical style, "How the h—II am I to dice with a ball in my belly?"

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

From Washington—Adjournment of Congress To-Day—Bill for Rai-ing the Pay of Volunteers—Confisca-tion Bell Passed the Scuate.

(Special to the Cincinnati Commercial] WASHINGTON, August 5. There will be no quorum at the meeting of Congress to morrow, when the final adjournment will lake place.

A bill passed to-day increasing the pay of all volunteers and non-commissioned officers in the army and marine corps.

The pay for privates per month will be \$15 instead of \$11. Dr. Leib, of Illinois, has been rejected

y the Sevate as Assistant Quartermaster the army.
By the confiscation bill passed the Sen e to day, one thou and negroes at Fortress Monroe are confiscated, as well as others which may be employed in the United States service.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

Why the Bridges on the C. & F. R. R. were Barned-Strength of Pil-low's Force at New Madrid-Twenty-one Regiments and Vast Quan tities of Military Stores There. [Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Calro, L.L., Aug. 5. 9 P. M.
Col. Lawler, of the 19th and Col. Turchin
moved from Bird's Point to-day, 7 or 8
miles into the int-rior as outposts or advance guards of the array. The 18th cncamped seven miles on the Charleston
railroad. The 19th at Norfolk, six miles
be ow on the river. Word from Col. Marsh was received here

at an early hour this morning that the rebel army of Jeff. Thom: son was advancing on Cape Girardeen, and that at 11 o'check last night they were within 16 miles of here. An immediate attacked was expected It is considered, however, that they are strong enough to hold the place against Thompson's force.

There is an intimate connection, you see. between this movement against the Cape and the burning of the bridge on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad on Saturday, the latter having been destroyed to cut off a flank movement against their force in this quar-

Up to this hour, nine o'clock, nothing farther has been heard from the Cape, so it is not likely an attack has as yet been

nade. A Union man, who was confined at Union City for two or three weeks, escaped and arrived here to-day.

He says that twenty one regiments of rebel troops are rendezvoused at New Madrid with vast military stores and caunon. No news to-day of Pillow's move-ments. Nothing from the Kentucky elec-

The Confusion in Washington After the Battle.

Chas. L. Brace, writing to the New York Independent, said:

What shall we say of the behavior of the local military authorities of Washington? It is not possible to conceive of such stupidity or such cowardice. If Beauregard had sent on a single brigade on Monday, they could have taken intrenchments and city before night. Everything was panic and confusion. Gen. Mansfield, or who-ever was in command here, knew on Sunday evening that the army was beaten, and that there was a perfect ront. He was aware that vast quantities of the army stores and ammunition were in the rear of the troops, that wounded were in the fear of the troops, that wounded were straggling along, and that perhaps thousands of lives, and the morale of the army migat be saved by advancing some regiments on the road toward Fairiax C. H. So far as we can toward Fairiax C. H. So far as we can hear, not a company was sent on any of the roads toward Centreville. The soldiers, instead of being fed, warmed and sheltered in the deserted camps outside of the city, and thus being easily reformed into their regiments, were allowed to straggle about in the city, having to sleep in barns or on hotel floors, without food often, except from private charity, becoming frequenters of grog shops, and losing utterly all connection with their regiments or their officers.

or their officers.

Even the Reserve of German Brigades Even the Reserve of German Brigades, whose only hardship was having walked twenty-five miles on short rations, was afflowed almost to disband, when they should have been protecting the city on the entrenchments. Everything was in confusion. For three days men were looking in vain for their camps or their regiments, and there seemed no officer or central authority to inform them.

Had Beauregard pursued, not a corps or a wagon or a gun of this fine army would have been left to us; and Napoleou in his place would have been master of Washington before Monday evening.

"And I belong in Selma, Alabama; I hand down them pistols." The Zonave Colonel attempted to draw his arms, but the boy kept a steady aim drawn on him, and quietly remarked, "unloosen them and let them fall to the ground." This was done, and the hero-boy marched his captive straightway to Gen. Beauregard.

One of the most significant facts concerning the battle is the word used as the countersign by our troops. Some word of

blace would have been master of Washington before Monday evening.

On Tuesday, in the midst of this confusion, I saw the President, instead of trying to correct it, going through with his ridiculous pumping of the hands of a regiment at Geb. McDowell's quarters, (as though any true soldier, caref. for, problems.) though any true soldier cared for such democratic nonsense!) and making affected-ly social speeches and remarks which were designed to be encouraging, but which sounded remarkably tremu.ous. Seward sat looking philosophically on. "Oh for one hour of a Napoleon or a man of action." one could not but cry.

Affairs at Springfield.

The latest arrivals from Springfield are up to Friday morning, and report the folowing, in regard to matters in that portion of the State: The Federal troops were still encamped at Little York, ten miles west of Springfield, but Generals Lyon and Siegel were at their headquarters in the latter place. Their forces numbered seven thousand, and were supplied with twenty-five pieces of artillary. It was affirmed five pieces of artillary. thousand, and were supplied with twentyfive pieces of artillery. It was offirmed,
and generally believed, that McCullough
was only twenty miles distant, with twenty
thousand men, and advancing for an attack
—the Federal forces being prepared and
resolved to give battle. An action was
daily expected. On Wednesday of last
week, a skirmish occurred on Shoal Creek,
sixty miles south of Springfield, between
fifty Home Guards, Captain Moore, and an
equal number of State men. One man
was killed on the side of the latter, but the
Home Guards escaped without loss, and
retired safely to Springfield. The Union
men engaged were from Stone and Barry
counties.—[St. Louis, (Mo.) Rupublicae,
5th.

What Kills the Soldiers?

The London Lancet, for July, 1861 says: The London Lancet, for July, 1861 says:

"It is shown by Dr. Lyons, that considerably more than one-half of the wholo deaths in that splendid army, (Crimean, of over 300.000 men which France supplied in the late Russian war, was caused by fevers, or the disease secondary to fevers; whilst on the side of England 10,000 men of the flower of the British army were earried off by the same class of affections in the seven months during the first winter campaign. months during the first winter campaign. From the 1st day of September 1854, to April 1855, 4,228 men perished from the disease in the ho-pitals of Scutari alone, of whom but 359 died from wounds. Such, rather them bells and heaven the state of the season of the seaso rather than balls and bayonets, are the true plagues. The destroying angel of an army is fever, not gunpowder."

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE OF THE LINCOLN-ITES.—We learn that the Confederates, on their forward march subsequent to the bat-tle of Manassas, found two Southern vithe of Manassas, found two Southern videttes hung upon a tree. Gen. Bonham immediately sent a flag of truce to the commander of the Federal forces demanding to know by what authority these Southern soldiers were thus disposed of. There had been no reply at the last accounts. Should the Lincoln Government fail to make an unconditional disavowal of the "damned deed," they may expect to experience the law of retaliarion—with a vengeance!—
[Richmond Enquirer. [Richmond Enquirer.

Col. Baker.-Edward D. Baker, Senator from Oregon, has been commissioned as a Colonel in the Indiana Legion. This will enable him to accept a position in the army without vitiating his office as United States Senator. Hon. James H. Lane, Senator from Kansas, holds a commission as Brigadier General in the Indiana Legion,

prayer. "Give us this day our daily bread"
—a soldier added with a loud voice—
"fresh."

WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter From Se De Kay.

Death of Bartow-Gen. Bee-Wound of Gen. Smith-An Alabama Hero -Our Battle Cry.

CAMP STONE BRIDGE, PRINCE WILLIAM CO., VA., Sunday, July 28.

The week that has elapsed since the great battle that raged so fiercely over the neadows and through the forests where we are now encamped has in no degree lessened the interest that we all feel in the incidents of that grand day in our his-

You can well imagine the chagrin that we Kentuckians felt when arriving at the scene of the conflict we found ourselves only a little too late to be participants in the perils of the struggle and the glories of the victory. It was no fault of ours, Active Movements of Troops—Two
Regiments thrown out as Advance
Guards—Reported Advance of Jeff,
Thompson's Rebels Toward Cape
Girardeau—An Immediate Attack
Expected—Strategy of the Rebels—
Why the Bridge on the Commission of the victory. It was no fault of ours,
however, since we had testified our
by a day and night's uniterrupted march.
It is also some consolation to know that
in the very hour of death the commader of in the very bour of death the commader of our brigade, Gen. Francis S. Bartow, did not forget us. Just before making the desperate charge, in which he and so many of his command were killed, his horse was shot from under him. Mounting another, and seizing the colors, he exclaimed, "Oh that I had now my brave Kentucklans and Ninth Georgians." Scarcely a moment after, a ball had pierced his heart, and he fell back, exclaiming, "they have killed me." It had been a presentment of Gen. Bartow that he would meet death on the field of battle, and he frequently expressed this belief to his wife and intimate friends. He was a man of very considerable talent and perfect gallentry. His intimates speak of him as a treasured companion, and we who met him occasionally, know him as possessed of much of bon homme.

One of the severest losses on our side was Gen. Bee, of South Carolina, a very young but highly promising officer. The Sabbath before the battle, I saw him in the Episcopal Church at Winchester responding as obligator, (or occupying some such office) while one of the privates in his brigade became a communicant.

Gen. E. K. Smith, of Fiorida, is not dead, and there are hopes entertained of his re covery. He and his forces were on the train from Piedmont when the rear of battle was heard. Instantly he quit the cars with his command, and rushing to the scene of action, happily proved to be the right man in the right place. His severe wound was occasioned by a cannister shot. which he says he saw distinctly coming but so convinced was he that it was the instrument of his death that he could no avoid it, as perhaps he might have done by a little artful dodging. The ball passed through both shoulders making a horrid wound. But then Gen. Smith is accustomed to such things. In the Mexican war he was reported as "twice mortally wounded

and since dead" at the battle of Cherubusco. My friend Arnnistead, of Florence, Ala. who was a pupil of Dr. Robert J. Breekin ridge in Louisville, escaped unharmed the shower of balls that decimated the Fourth Alabama Regiment. With his comrades he lay exposed for two hours to a cross fire of the enemy. When Col. Jones and the other field officers had been shot they retreated to a copse of wood and were re-formed. Only one hundred and sixty were able to rally about the regimental colors, and with that number Gen. Bee led them again into action, being killed while doing so. A little drummer boy of the Fourth Alabamians found an officer on horseback on the field. "Where do you belong," he quietly asked.

and quietly remarked, "unloosen them and gus.

A Northerner just arrived here from

countersign by our troops. Some word of recognition was necessary in order to establish a mutual knowledge of the identity of the Confederate troops. "OUR HOMES" was the battle cry, and you may imagine the magical effect that the brief utterance of such a sentiment had. As it passed from regiment to regiment along and around the field of battle, every hand and heart was nerved with fresh power and energy. And nobly were "our homes" defended from the invaders who had emblazoned on their standards "Beauty and Booty." SE DE KAY.

TAXATION .- The Journal of Commerce

savs : The Tax Bill before Congress is well calculated to excite attention. Besides the increased indirect tax on tea, coffee, sugar, spices &c.; and besides the tax on houses, carriages, watches, &c., to be collected the same as other taxes; and besides, also, the same as other taxes; and besides, also, the exetse tax on liquors, beer, &c., the bill now provides for an income tax of three per cent. on all incomes over \$600 per annum. This, if finally adopted, will be more severely felt than all the other taxes, put together, and will be radically unjust, because those persons having salaries, and other similar incomes just sufficient for their support, will have paid their due proportion of the taxes in the way of rents, tariffs, &c., and this will be another similar. tariffs, &c., and this will be another similar burden upon shoulders already to heavily laden. A respectable family living in the city upon an income of \$2,000 per annum, pay \$50 upon the rent of their house for city and State purposes, and will all who be axed \$40 more in direct and indirect U.S. ax, making \$90, and after that an income tax of three per cent. will be \$60 more, which will make the burden \$150 per an-

tance of seventy five miles in a direct line from the scene of the conflict.

HARDEE'S TACTICS, THE ONLY COMPLETE SOUTHERN EDITION

CONTAINING over 50 pages additional matter; Coll's Revolver Manuel, Manuel adopted for Kentucky State Guard, &c. Fully illustrated with 69 plates, all the Music, &c. Two volumes, musiin, \$2: per mail, \$2 25; per dozen, \$18; per hundred, \$125, my28 dtf Southeast corner Third and Market,

NOTICE.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS and E. LOCKHART.

doing business as Livery Stable Keepers in the name and style of WM. REYNOLDS & CO.. have the day dissolved partnership, and the business will hereafter be conducted in the name and style of L. REYNOLDS & SON.

WOLF & BURRINGER. MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY

Watches, Clocks, Silver and Plated Ware,

Colonel in the Indiana Legion. This will enable him to accept a position in the army without vitiating his office as United States Senator. Hon. James H. Lane, Senator from Kansas, holds a commission as Brigadier General in the Indiana Legion, for the same reason.

127 While one of the chaplains of the army was repeating this line of the Lord's prayer. "Give us this day our daily bread"—a soldier added with a loud voice—"fresh."

Ware,

Corner of Fifth and Market, Louisville, Ky.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED TO THE commodious building, corner Fifth and Market and Market Louisville, Ky.

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Il Telegraph.

Yesterday Noon's Dispatches.

NEWS AT WASHINGTON

Secessionists in the City.

CHAIN BRIDGE GUARDED.

MORE NEW CANNON.

FEDERAL ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Skirmish Near Falls Church. Tariff Bill Passed.

British Capitalists Advancing Gold for Cotton.

From Washington.

Ispecial to the New York Herald.]
Washington, Aug. 5.—Information was received here to-day that letters are contantly going South from Washington, and cotwithstanding the prohibition of the P. D. Department, the Rebeis have a daily pail from Baltimore.

mail from Baltimore.
For several days the city has been swarming with Baltimore Secessionists. A Baltimore detective who came here Saturday, reports that he has seen dogging about our streets, 100 of the most violent Rebel sympathizers from Baltimore. They come as spies or incendiaries, or with a view to find access in the Rebelling.

access to the Rebel lines.

The exceeding carefulness and minuteness of the Rebel reconscisances in the vicinity of the Chain Bridge during the past week, have induced McClellan to look closely after that point. A sufficient force to guard against any contingency has been isced there. Eighteen or twenty beautiful rifled

pieces with carriages and caissons com-plete, arrived here last night. These will more than compensate for the guns lost at Bail's Run, but they are only an instalment of the field artillery of the most approved patterns that will be attached to Gen, Mcpatterns that will be attached to den, are-Clellan's column. Our various founderies and arsenals can turn out more of these arms in a week than can be built in the South in three months.

A report has come here from our Potomac fleet that the Rebels have collected a large force of negroes at Mosquito Point, at the mouth of the Rappahanneck river, and have commenced the erection of fortifications there. deations there.

It is proposed by the Senate Military Committee to authorize the Governors of the several States to fill all vacancies among the commissioned officers in the volunteer regiments and companies—the appointments to be approved by an examining board. ning board.

It appears that the Rebels propose to xchange Messrs. Magraw and Harris for the officers of the privateer Savannah.— Harris and Magraw were taken prisoners while proceeding on a mission of mercy under a flag of truce, and the pirates wer captured in the act of hostility.

[Special to the New York Times.] Gen. Butler returned to Fortress Monroe his afternoon.

this afternoon.

The monthly statement of the U.S.
Treasurer shows he had \$7,282,475 subject
to his draft up to the 1st inst. This statement includes as yet subject to draft various sums deposited with the Sub-Treasurers of various State. It is a little singular that the Sub-Treasurer of South Carolina paid in full, and not a cent is recorded as ubject to draft on his hands.

The Star and Republican, of this city, ontinue to publish the arrival and departure of our troops in this city, notwith-standing the agreement not to do so.

I believe Prince Napoleon has not hesiated to state that the Emperor of France rebellion, and that our Government has his warmest sympathies.

The tariff bill, as passed, contains about lifty-four sections. That published in the

Herald contains seventy-six, but it is bo-Richmond says, at the time of his depar-ture there was a great abundance of B.it-ish coin circulating in the city. It was cur-

rently reported that large amounts of gold had been advanced by British capitalists on the new crop.

At midnight the Senate was still in exappointments have been confirmed, including Generals Butler and Schenck and Col.

Emory. That of Commissioner of Public Buildings, Col. Wood, has not been acted Fifteen pound rifled guns arrived here

last night. About twenty-five of our cavalry had a skirmish the other side of Falls Church with a squad of the Rebels. Several were wounded on each side. We have contraband statements that two Rebel regiments are encamped four miles from Alexandria.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.] A person recently arrived, says General Johnston expressed freely his contempt for what he styles Patterson's cowardice. The story about 68 guns at Winchester, is all fudge. They had but 15, all told, at any

period.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The following nominations for Brigadier Generals, in addition to those heretofore announced, were, it is said, contirmed last night by the Senate: Hail but, McClernand, Schenck, Grant, Baker, Lyon, Cox, Prentiss, Anderson, King Slavel, and Conch.

son, King, Siegel, and Conch.

The principal officers of the new army regiments were all confirmed, while the ejections comprized only a few of the nuor appointments. Lieut. Col. Emory's nomination was

also confirmed. CONGRESSIONAL.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, August 6. Yesteerday's Proceedings Concluded. SENATE.—After an exciting session, which was nearly eight and a half hours in length, the Senate opened again at half past ten o'clock.

The House bill to increase the number of regiments to 239, was taken up, and af-ter a short discussion was laid over. On motion of Mr. CARLISLE the Sen-

ate proceeded to Executive session at half past eleven and adjourned till half past ine to-day. Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, August 6.
SENATE.—Mr. DIXON moved to suspend the 26th rule of the Senate to allow the Committee on Contingent Expenses to re-port a resolution and have it passed the

same day. Agreed to.

Mr. DiXON reported a resolution to pay
Hon. Asbury Dickens his salary as clerk of
the Senate for one year from the present
time. Resolution passed. The sum amounts
to \$3.000. o \$3 000.

to \$3,000.

The bill to punish certain crimes against the United States was taken up and passed. The Senate refused to consider the resolutions of Mr. May regarding the Baltimore Police Commissioners by 21 yers to 33 nays. All papers relative to the Kansas contested seat were ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON moved to take up the joint resolution approving of all the acts of the President, when Mr. Doolittle moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

the Senate go into Executive session. the Senate go into Executive session.

The motion was disagreed to by the following vote: Yeas—Baker, Bayard, Bingham, Carlisle, Chandler, Collamer, Dixon, Doelittle, Fessenden, Foote, Harlan, King, Lane of Kansss, Morrill, Powell, Rice, Saulsberry, Thompson, Ten Eyck, Wilmot—20. Nays—Breekinridge, Bright, Browing, Clark, Cowan, Foster, Grimes, Johnson, of Tenu., Johnson, of Mo., Kennedy, Lane, of Ind., Latham, McDougall, Pols, Pomeroy, Suerman, Sumper, Wade.

Pols, Pomeroy, Suerman, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson-21.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said that at the Wilkinson, Wilson—21.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said that at the early part of this session Senators were very anxious to vote for this resolution, approving of all the acts of the President; now there seemed to be a recoil. He thought it was agood sign.

By you wish a good 480 acres (prairle) in Jassey of the president; We have also in other counties, several thousand acres of Land as good and well situated as any in the State. Terms, the olders per acre on ten years' time. Write to or see STOTSENBURG & BROWN.

New Albauy. Indiana.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that he had alvays been ready to vote. The argument seemed to be made that the Senate was fraid to vote. The gentleman could have all the benefit of such an argument.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was not ready o vote for the resolution until after farther consideration.

A resolution was passed to pay F. P. Staunton, who contested the seat of Senator Lane, bis mileage,

Mr. KING then moved that the Senate go into executive session, which was

greed to.
The Senate, at a quarter past 12 o'clock The Senate, at a quarter past 12 o'clock, adjourned sine die.

House.—The House passed the Senate bill relative to the Supreme Court of the U. S. in the case of appeals.

The Senate bill was passed, with an amendment appropriating \$29,000, for repairs to the Long Bridge over the Potomac. Various measures were proposed to be

Various measures were proposed to be taken up by different members, but object tions were interposed.

The House pessed the Senate bill to increase the pay of the regular army and vol-

On motion of Mr. COX a resolution was adopted celling on the President, if compatable with public service, to communicate to the House at the next session all correspondence with foreign pations since 1853 in relation to maratine right. unteers.

correspondence with foreign nations since 1853 in relation to maratime rights.

Mr. WICKLIFFE took occasion to say, the intelligence from old Kentucky is that Kentucky is for the Union, and being the first coming into, she will be the last to go out of it. This announcement was received with wild delight. The friends of the Union, both on the floor and in the galleries, clapped their hands and otherwise gave vent to their feelings. Exclamations were heard, "Good for Old Kentuck!" The applause was long continued, and a more animated scene was seldom ever witnessed.

River and Weather. CINCINNATI August 6, M.—River fallen inches; 8 feet in channel. Weather clear.

her nometer 89.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 6.—River four feet 8 inches by pier mark, and falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

Special Notices.

A Blue Scalp and Withered Hair Are the consequences of using dyes containing Niade of Silver. Bear this in mind, and remember

also that

Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye as been analized by DR. CHILTON of New York, he first Analytic Chemist in America, and is cer-ided under his hand to be f. es from deleterious agreelents, as well as a splendid dye, instantasous is its operation, and perfect in its results

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Asor House. New York. Sold everywhere, and ap-plied by all Hair Dressers. au5 dawlm MEDICINES FOR DISEASES OF THE BOWELS.

Bowel diseases of almost every form are now pre-alling in our city, and the attention of our fellow-

citizens is called to the following effications and approved remedies, viz:-Louisiana Cholera Drops, M. Gehee's Liquid Amber, Professor McClintock's Cholera Preventive, and the Graf-enberg Dysentary Syrup.

All are sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, No. 74 Fourth street, near Main jy9 deod&weowtf H. B. CLIFFORD. (Late Bowen & Co.) (GEO. T. CRUMP,

CLIFFORD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

226 West Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WEB. GALLERY, AMBROTYPES, PHOTOGRAPES. IVORYTYPES, LAFE-SIZE PHOTO. SHAPHS

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

A COMPOUND REMEDY, DESIGNED A most effectual A. TRRATIVE that can It is a concentrated extract of Para Sar se combined with other substances of sit alterative power as to afford an effective for the diseases Sarsparilla is reputed to is believed that such a remedy is wanted who suffer from Stremous compaints, and which will accomplish their cure must promease service to this large chass of all low-citizens. How completely this do it has been proven by experime, the worst cases to be found in the plaints:

Strehla and Scrahlous Completate

do it has been broven by experime, it has been broven by experime, in many of the worst cases to be found in the minimum.

Serefula and Serefulous Complaints, uptions and Ecuptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotch and Ecuptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotch and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgio or Tie Douloureux, Debility, Duspopha and Indigestion, Eryspicias, Blosco or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of comblaints arisins foo impurity of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the four health, when taken in the spring, to expel the four health, when taken land of this remedy, spare them salves from the endurance of four cruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Cleanse out the vitinted blood whenever you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins, cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins, cleanse it whenever its foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleaning the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all its well but with this pabulum of the disordered, there can be no lasting health.—Sconer or later something mut so wrong, and the great machinery of ille is disordered or over we said the great machinery of ille is disordered or over we said the great machinery of the is disordered or over we said the great machinery of the sid disordered or over we said the great machinery of the sid disordered or over we said the great machinery of the sid disordered or over we said the great machinery of the sid disordered or over we said the great machinery of the sid disordered.

Sconer or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or over we say a serious of accomplishing these ends. But the west has been agregiously decelved by prevarations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frands upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymou- with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to see offer their complete eraddention from the system, the remedy should be judiclouely taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Thr at and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has leng been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion,
Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erystipelas, Headacne, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruytions and
Skin Diseases, Liver Comptaint, Dropny, Tetter, Tumors and Sait Rheum,
Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a
Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive
can take them pleasantly, and they are the best
sperient in the world for all the purposes of a family
physic.
Price 25 cents per Box: Five Boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Cleraymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC, In which they are given: with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayea's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Wholesale Agents. Main street.

CRARSLET GARTER.....JAMES BUCHANAF. CARTER & BUCHANAN, Garden and Grass Seeds, And Masufacturers

Agricultural Implements, apl4 d&wt LOUISVILLE, KY. Do you wish a good Farm in indiana?

M usselman & Son. TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS



Corner of Main and Fourth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

or the Summer business, and is in better con-cemmer ity, and persons visiting the city for PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES, do TERME, \$150 PER DAY.

J. MASON & CO.,

Insurance.

JANUARY 1ST, 1861.

Insurance Company

ASSETS. UNITED STATES STOCK AND STATE STOCK: New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tenne see, Missouri, Michi-438,570 00

CITY STOCK-RAILROAD STOCKS-Hartford & New Haven, Bos-ton & Worce-ter, Conn River)

MISCELLANEOUSITEMS 1,200 000

366,35

182,100 50

LIABILITIES. CLAIMS_ Unadjusted and not due.....} 8184,676 64

Conducted on the plan of the Hospital Office of the Franklin Insurance Company,

DIRECTORS.

ABRAHAM HITE, Secretary.

The attention of Merchants and Stock Traders is particularly invited to this old-established and successful insurance Company, which continues to do a GENERAL FIRWAND MARINE INSURANCE BUSINESS on the most liberal terms 23" Office corner of Main and Bullitt streets, overcommercial Bank.

ABRAHAM HITE, Secty

This Company is now organized and ready to engage in a general BIRS and MARINE INSUKANCH business, on liberal terms.

Bank, corner of Main and Builtt streets, Louis

MADAMEROSENBAUGH, DOCTRESS AND ASTROLOGIST,

PETERS, WEBB & CO., MANUFACTURERR OF

T. A. HARROW, Proprietor,

THE NATIONAL HOTEL IS SITUATED IN THE VERY CENTER OF THE BUSINESS PART OF the city, convenient to the Estimated, Telegrap and Express Offices, the Banks, Post-Office, and

LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURE!

497 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH. THIRD DOOR ABOVE NATIONAL HOTEL.

Miscellaneous.

KENTUCKY PREMIUM

SALT RIVER

BOURBON

SALT RIVER SALTERON BOURBON

STORY OF THE SECOND SEC

DR. HALL'S

MEDICAL INFIRMARY.

Des Veneriens, Paris,

Wherethese afflicted with any form of Private Disease can re

permanent cure.
DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS-

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY

Chartered by the Legislature of Ken-

tucky for the treatment of all the

Diseases of the Urinary and

Genital Organs.

VED IS CEN



94,550 00 MORTGAGE BONDS REAL ESTAFE-

22,265,175 32

HE UNDERSIGNED respectfully solicit, and will take pleasure in attending to your insu-PRATHER & SIMRALL, AGENTS No. 416 Main street, over Wilson, Peter & Co's.

form of Private Disease can recove prompt treatscent without
risk or exposure, visc Sphills,
Gonorrhea, Gleet, Etrictures,
Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Secondary and Constitutional syphilits, Disease of the Kidneys, &c.
Ey this system it is proved that
the veneral complaint is as entirely under the conircl of mediofine as is a common cold or simple fever; and, while insufficient
persons are daily sending away
and giving them up only from their own incompetency, complete and permanent caree are constantity being affected at this infirmary. OF LOUISVILLE. At a meeting of the Stockholders held this day to elect a President and twelve Directors to serve the present year, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES TRABUE, President.

William Garvin,
William Gay,
William Hushes,
James S. Wilder,
William Hushes,
James S. Lithgow,
Geo. W Morris,
John W. Anderson
Warren Newcomb,
ABRAHAM HITE, Secretary,
AB ncy, complete and permanent cares are constant being affected at this Infirmary. YOUNG MEN TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—

Guthrie Insurance and Trust Co. DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS—
No art de of medicine intended for the exclusive
use of femules has everyet been introduced that
has given such universal satisfaction as the American Periodical Pills. They can be relied on in all
cases of Menstral Obstruction, Irregularities, &c.
as a sure and saferemedy. Priceper mail #1 and one
postage stamp.
Patients iving at a distance can be cured at home
by sending a description of their disease and inciosing a stamp.
Medicines sent to any address.

137 Office No. 116 Jefferson street, between First
and Second. Office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
feb3t dawtf

ville, Ky.
ANDREW GRAHAM, President,
J. A. PMYTON, Secret DIRECTORS.

DOCTRESS AND ASTROLOGIST,
WOULD most respectfully inform her friends and
Y patrons of Loulwille that she has located on
TENTH STREET, between Walnut and Chestmat stahor name is at the door—where she is read to be practice upon all standing diseases that flesh mid shood
are heir to, such as Dryapesia. Propsy, Liver Comolaint, Fits, Blindness, Deafness, Affection of the
Spleen, Rheumatism and Palsy; and will warrand
cures in all cases of Cancers, Scrothia, Tetter, Err
spleas, Bunions and Corns, when the patient is not
beyond the reach of medical aid.
Madame R, being the first Astrologist of the city,
will also guarantee to give true and correct information on all the events of life; of what changes are
nefore; whether you will marry; still tell of absence
riends, and trace lost property, &c. She has see
cret connected with her profession which will enaole any one to obtain many points in business or
leases. She has also in her possession the celebraied ROCK DIAMOND, brought from Africa, wherein persons can see their future partners, friends or
others. Mudame R, is happy to say that she is the
only person that can give lucky numbers in Lottery.
P, S.—Madame R, being a natural Medium, will
answer any questions. A MEDICAL REPORT, talaining Thirty Fine Plates and Engraving of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Amatomy and Physiology of the Education of the Anatomy and Passage of the PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.

Sent tree of postage to all parts of the country. Being a plain and comprehensive treatise on all diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs such as privary and Secondary Syphilia. Gleek, Gonorrhea. Strictures. Dysaria, Urethritis, Diseases of the Kitners and Bladder. Female Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes; the secret infirmities of youth and manhood, arising from Mastury aid on or other excesses. Seminsi Weakness, Impotence, Sexual Debility, &c; their deplorable consequences upon the mind and ody, pointing out the author's New Method of Treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who it rtain doubts of their physical condition. Sentts, any address in a sealed wrapper on the receipt of TEN CENTS. or fifteen copies for \$1.

Those afflicted with any of the above diseases, as fore placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read this invaluable book.

The Consultine Surgeon may be consulted daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., on all diseases of which the above work treats; and patients at a distance, by sending a statement of their symptoms, can have medicines sent to any part of the country free from damage or detection. For particulars, send for our Blank Chark, containing a last of questions, our terms, &c. all letters promptly answered, and communications considered confidentical.

DW. DEWEET'S FEMALE MONTHLY REGULATOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstruction, irregularities, &c., and is the only reliable "Preventive of pregnancy."

Cavion, These pills should not be taken during Parsonaxov, as they are sure to produce Miscaarities, &c., and is the only reliable "Preventive of pregnancy."

Cavion, These pills should not be taken during Parsonaxov, as they are sure to produce Miscaarities. Price 41 per box, and may be sent by mail.

EF GALEN'S HEAD DI-PENNSARY is the only institution of its kind in the United States that has been recognized by judicial arthority. Charter perpetual.

OFF

DRAYO & SON dealers in COAL. Third street, below Mains and Market, have on band a good supply of Pitisourg and Youghlogheny Coal, which they are prepa ed to furnish in large quantities are by he load, to meet the wishes of purchasers. They cartet particular attention to their superior Coal,—orders promptly attended to.

and dif between Main and Market streets

PIANO FORTES! OFFICE AND WAREROOMS: CORNER OF SIXTH AND MAIN STR., LOUISVILLE, KY. Alwars on hand a complete stock of Piano Portes, in every style of Tiano Portes, in every style of Tiano Portes, in every style of Tiano of Schools are invited to examine our instruments. They will find them equal in tone, Salsh and durability, to any made, and from 10 to 20 por cent consecutions.

been recognized by judicial artherity. Charter perpetual.

OFFICH.—No. 314 FIFTH STREET, between Market and Jefferson. west side.

All letters for Books or Medicines should be disters for Books or Medicines should be directed to DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY.

LEF Our corresponden's in the Second States will please direct to "NASHVILLE, TANN. IN OARS OF LOUISVILLE COURTER ALMANAMA"

KENTUCKY CREAM CHESSE.—Made by "Manya's dawn" will shall, "just received and for sale by "Manya's dawn" will shall, "just received and for sale by "Manya's dawn" will shall shall, "just received and for sale by "Manya's dawn" will shall shall, "just received and for sale by "Manya's dawn" will shall shall shall shall, "just received and for sale by "Manya's dawn" will shall shall

ted from him. He then got a shot gun, and fired upon the retreating party; but as the shot were very small, but little damage was done. The party "retired in good order"-as the Northern papers would say,

COUNTERFEITERS AND HORSE THIEVES KILLED.-We learn from the Arkansas Herald that a large and well organized band of counterfeiters, horse thieves, and cutthroats, in Poinsett county, was broken up last week through the agency of a military company stationed at Harrisburg. They were fired upon by the company, and great many killed, and the rest captured and immediately hung. Not one out of thirty escaped-the entire gang-with the exception of two, who were out on a tra ding expedition.

A DEAD CHILD .- The lifeless body of new-born child was found in an alley near Grayson street on Monday night. Yester day its mother, Amanda Smith, (a mulatto was arrested, suspected of having caused its death by violence. She protests that the child came into the world without life

GOOD NEWS FROM FRANCE.-William F. Ritchie, Esq., of the Richmond Enquirer, has just returned from Paris. He says the cause of the Southern Confederacy is look ing up in France, and he does not entertain a doubt about our ultimate recogni tion.

It is rumored that Mr. and Mrs Charles Mathews have separated on account of pecuniary troubles. It seems that Mr. Mathews took Madame's salary to pay his own debts.

Photographs of Gen. Beauregard and President Davis, by the dozen or hundred, at exceedingly low rates, at Sam. Schwing's Gallery, Main street, second door above Fifth. One thousand photographs of Presi

dent Davis and Gen. Beauregard for sale at Sam Schwing's Gallery, corner of Fifth

A GALLANT CHARGER. -Gen. Cheatham, of Tennessee, has for his war-horse the famous racer "Allendorf," who has made his mile in 1:441/6.

Capt. J. K. Lee, was desperately wounded in the first battle at Bull Run.

In giving place to the subjoined e rd of Munn & Co., of this city, we think it proper to say that we have good reason to know that the firm in question is Northern in sentiment-as much so as any friend of Lincoln's Administration could wish: A Card From Munn & Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 5, 1861. Editors Louisville Courier: On the 9th day of June last our attention was called to an article in the Nashville Gazette, of that date, reflecting very bitterly on our house for hanging out our flag at half mast on the occasion of the death of Elis-We inmediately forwarded to a friend in Nashville a complete denial and refutation of the charge, which he sent us word was published immediately in the

We regret that nearly two months afterwards, it was deemed proper to publish the defamatory article in the Courier of this morning. As you may not have seen the denial we furnished the Gazette, permit us to say through your paper to our friends and customers in the South, that there is not one word of truth in the arti-cle relating to us. The man who gave the reliable information to the Nashville Gazette about us we think would rather lie

Yours, respectfully, MUNN & CO.

na from Europe state that European governments will probably soon recognize the Contederates But these advices are from mercantile sources, which are especially interested in process. terested in peace.
The Government is undoubtedly making

a great effort to concentrate at and near this point a wast body of troops, and a large quantity of ordnance and warlike material of all kinds. There is an evident determination to push the war into the interior of Virginia, and especially in the eastern part f the State.

The President has declined a compliance

with a resolution of the House calling for information as to the condition of negotiations with foreign powers as to the recognition of the Confederate States, privateering, and the blockade—the proposed publicity being incompatible with the public interests. But it is known that negotiations on these subjects are pending and tions on these subjects are pending, the results will be communicated to Congress at the next session, if they do not manifest themselves before. Behind the question of recognition, there are other complications that will embarrass foreign powers. The interests of commerce and the disposition of European cabinets may

be controlled by popular prejudices.

If Admiral Milnes' construction of the law of blockade be that of the law officers of the British crown, the blockade of the Atlantic and Gulf coast cannot be respected. If three vessels escape capture, in breaking the blockade of a port, then, according to the admiral, the blockade is not effective.

Bloody Affray in Ballard County,

The Cairo correspondence of the Chicag Times has this account of the bloody affair in Ballard county, which has been referred

A bloody affray occurred at Milburn, in Ballard county, Ky, about twenty miles from Cairo yesterday between a party of Unionists and a party of Secessionists.—Mr. F. J. Coffee, Charles and Wm. Elliott, Secessionists, and officers in a company calling themselves "Dixie Rangers," assailed a crowd of seven or eight Union men, who retailisted in the most forful manner. who retaliated in the most fearful manner. Charles Elliott was at once shot and killed. Coffee immediately drew his revolver, and fired six shots at the Union men, killing a mad named Jackson and wounding three others. Finding his firearms then exhaust-ed, he snatched the revolver from the hand ed, he snatched the revolver from the hand of his dead companion (Elliott), and fired the three charges yet remaining in that, and then turned and fled precipitately. No less than twenty shots were fired at him, only one of which took effect, that inflicting a wound of a very trifling nature. Coffee was formerly Deputy Sheriff of Ballard county, and has, at this time, a brother who is a candidate for a seat in the Legislature.

Tragical Affair-A Woman Killed. A letter to the editor from Harrodsburg,

I learn that a tragical occurrence took place yesterday a few miles from town. James Salley, in company with two other men, rode up to the house of John Dean, called Miss Dean out and shot her—three balls took effect, causing her death immediately.

ELECTION RETURNS.

TBY TELEGRAPH TO THE COURIER. Scott Conuty.

GEORGETOWN, Aug. 6, 1861. Editors Louisville Courier: The official vote of Scott county gives 498 majority for Beck (Southern Rights) for the State Sen-

Field, Union, is elected to the Sen te in the counties of Hardin, Meade and Bullitt.

Heady, Union, is elected to the Legisla ture in Bullitt by 200 majority.

HARDIN COUNTY .- Dr. Young, Union, is elected to the Legislature by a majority of from 50 to 75 over Cofer, Southern Rights. Meade County.—Big Spring Precinct— Legislature—Woolfolk, (S. R.) 92; Owings, U.) 47. Close race. MERCER.-Gabhart (U.) elected by

OLDHAM COUNTY .- OFFICIAL -. Senate Vhittaker 610; Stout, 223. Representative—Jacob,614; Duerson,233.

FRANKLIN CUUNTY. - Anderson (U.) elected by 400 majority. HENRY COUNTY.-J. P. Sparks beats W. Pryor, S. R., 280.

WOODFORD COUNTY.—Senate—Goodloe beats Porter, S. R., about 160. Ward, (U.) elected to the Legislature.

HARDIN COUNTY-OFFICIAL -- Senate-R. H. Field (Union), 1,234; E. Hansbrough (Southern Rights), 1,060. Representatives —Dr. B. R. Young (Union), 1,241; M. H. Cofer (Southern Rights), 1,149. County Attorney—M. R. McCulloch (Union), 1,175; D. H. Hayden (Southern Rights), 950. UNIONTOWN-10 o'clock-Southern Rights

OWENSBORO-20'clock-Southern Rights HAWESVILLE-4 o'cl'k-Southern Right

ajority 86. BARREN COUNTY. -Barlow, (State Rights elected over Warring, (Union), by 23 ma-ority. This county gave Grider, (U.) for Congress, 588 najority. She is the banner county of the State. C. L. H. SCOTT COUNTY.-Beck, (S. R,) beats

Robinson, (U.) 498. Johnson, (S. R.) is elected to the Legislature. BULLITT COUNTY—OFFICIAL—SENATE—Field, (U:) 792; Hansbrough, (S. R.) 228.—Representatives—Heady, (U.) 755; Carpenter, (S. R.) 410. Samuels elected County Clerk; Stringer, Jailer.

SPENCER COUNTY. TAYLORSVILLE, Aug. 6, 1861. Editors Louisville Courier: Yesterday was victorious day for the South. The Union andidate (Cochran) for the Legislature when Wickliffe carried it last June by two hundred and ninety-seven. Lincoln stock has fallen below par. Had the election been one week later the Southern candidate would have been elected. This precinct gave Wickliffe fifty-four majority; resterday traver Sloam (Southern Births) yesterday it gave Sloan (Southern Rights) fifty majority. Report has Murphy elected in Nelson—vote close. Keep the ball rolling. Kentucky will be all right in less than sixty days.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

The Riot at Grand Junction The riot at Grand Junction, on Friday, was serious affair, and might have been still more disastrous but for the firmness and bravery of the commander of the brigade, Col. Soulakowski, who, we are informed, shot down some of the men that refused to submit to his authority. We learn that when at Holly Spriogs, the men, by some means, got access to a barrel of whisky. They knocked out the head, and drank immoderately. The worst consequences immoderately. The worst consequences followed. The men, who were traveling in box cars, indulged in the worst extravagances—even it is stated, going so far as to throw their bayonets at each other. One man was thrown from the platform,

and killed by the train passing over him, cutting off an arm and a leg. On leaving the cars at Grand Junction, open mutiny broke out, and the men turned against each other with perfect ferocity, entirely disregarding the authority of their officers, until the determined conduct of Colonel Soulakowski compelled a return to mili-tary rule. Various reports were prevalent yesterday in the city as to these proceedin the main, confirmatory of the state-ments contained in the letter which we

GRAND JUNCTION, About 12 o'clock, Aug. 3, 1861. The Confederate States — Foreign Policy—The Blockade—Vast Body of Troops.

"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes:

The London Times has arrived at the conclusion that the war must terminate in Southern Independence. That independence are may not, even if it exist de facto, terminate the war. It is clear that the Times will advocate recognition by England, at an early day. Advices received at Havanna from Europe state that European gov. seemed to be growing general, when some of the men took shelter in the Percy Hotel, the doors of which were immediately assailed with the butts of muskets, axes, and sailed with the butts of muskets, axes, and whatever else could be found to answer the purpose of a battering ram. They soon succeeded in smashing in all the doors, blinds, and sash, when they rushed in like a mob of infuriated devils and commenced an indiscriminate destruction of the hotel furniture and everything they could lay their hands on. Drawers were torn open, the contents were destroyed. the furniture was broken and pitched out, the dining table was thrown over, and all the table furniture broken, the chairs

smashed to pieces, and such a general wreck you have never witnessed in a civil-ized community.

About this time the efforts of the officers of the day and the guard proving una-vailing to quell the mob, the officers, led by the Colonel, commenced firing on them, which resulted in the death of two upon the spot and the mortally wounding of some five or six others, and some six more dangerously wounded. There were fourteen killed and seriously wounded, besides a number of others that left on the trains last night, that were slightly wounded. The majority of the wounds were from pistol shots, some were bayonet wounds and broken heads from the club bed muskets-the men not having any

ammunition. The hotel looks this morning like a hos-pital after a hard fought battle. The dead and wounded are strewn all over the second floor, and the groans of the suffering

After destroying the furniture and breaking all that they could about the house, two unsuccessful attempts were made to

Great credit is due Col. Soulakowski, Major York, and the officers and men of the Armstrong Guards, for quelling the riot and saving the town from destruction. I have just been informed by the sur-geon, Dr. Healy, that there are three or four that will die during the day.

From Pensacola.

The Mobile Evening News of the 2d has the following:

From Pensacola we learn that on the 31st the Niagara returned from her fruitless chase of the Sumter, and resumed her anchorage off Fort Pickens. The Colorado was the only other vessel at the anchorage. At about half past one on the morning of the 1st, an alarm was sounded that an expedition in boats from Pickens was approaching the town. The garrison of Pensacola was in arms in a moment, to give sacola was in arms in a moment, to give the enemy a warm reception. The whole town was wide awake and great and entertaining was the excitement.

In fitteen minutes from the first sound-ing of the alarm a force over one thousand artillery, cavalry and infantry were drawn artifiery, cavalry and infantry were drawn up ready to dispute the landing of an enemy, and besides this all the militia of the city were on hand with their arms. The Mobile State Artillery, the Georgia Eattery, and the Prattville Dragoons were particularly prompt. The soldiers formed like magic, with less confusion than usual among regulars.

Reflections on the Great Battle-Almost a Defeat-Description of the Field-T e Crisis of the Battle-Advance of Kemper's Battery and Kershaw and Cash's Regiments— The Tide of Battle Turned—Gens. Beaurega et and Johnston—Why the Pursuit was not Made.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury RICHMOND, July 28. It is settled without question that, at one ime during the fight, our army was or the eve of being defeated. This was in the early part of the afternoon. Our lines extended five or six miles, parallel with the course of Bull Run and behind that stream. Gen. Beauregard had intrenched himself here, and had skillfully prepared this place as the battle field. Our army, consequently, forded the Potomac. Beauragard's ly, forded the Potomac. Beaursgard's headquarters were to the right of the centre of the line, and Gen. Jounston was on the extreme left. Bull Ran is an easy fordable stream, except during heavy rains; but, in front of the army, its banks, in most places, were steen. At the extreme but, in front of the army, its banks, in most places, were steep. At the extreme left of our lines, this stream had a bend southward, which enclosed the forces there in a sort of semicircle, and was shallow and easily forded. The enemy first made his appearance in force on the right, in front of Beauregard. He made demonstrations there, as if he had selected that as the battle ground.

as the battle ground.

He opened, and continued a heavy fire from his batteries, but did not advance to make an attack with his infantry. But little damage was done by this distant can-nonading. After this had continued for some time, and no advance being made, Beauregard became convinced the attack was to be made in another direction, and that this demonstration, was designed to that this demonstration was designed to cover the real purpose of the enemy. H proceeded to the left, where Johnston' wing of the army was placed, and there he covered the enemy's columns were ar-ing, in immense masses, to outflank riving, in immense masses, to outflank bim, and Johnston engaged in a desperate fight with greatly superior numbers. It was apparent the enemy's purpose was to turn the extreme left of Johnston's forces. This was our weakest point, and the move-ment showed good generalship. Johnston had less than lifteen thousand men, with which to resist thirty-five thousand: as this attacking column of the grand army was estimated. Beauregard saw instantly the battle ground was there. He immediately called up the available forces near, and directed them to support Johnston.

The latter General was making a most gallant defence. The battle raged furious-ly for two or three hours. An eye witness of the scene, who stood on an eminenabout a mile and a quarter off, says he saw immense masses move to and fro, like the undulations of the waves of the ocean, as the tide of battle inclined to one side or the other. The fate of the day hung in an uncertain balance. The heavy column of the enemy pressed down upon our gallant regiment, and cutting them to pieces with artiflery, made them waver. Detached squads of broken companies and regiments had begun to leave the field, and were making the best of their way for Manass: Junction. The day was all but lost. Se it tered and exhausted as were our men, vic tory, for a time, inclined to favor the ove whelming army of the enemy, and its General, believing he had gained a victory, despatched the news to Washington.

Happily, at this critical juncture, Ker-shaw, Cash and Kemper stemmed and turned the adverse tide, driving the frightened foe before their accurate fire and rapid charges. Both Beauregard and Johnston rallied their forces, and led them in per son to the attack. Soon after, Elzy's and Smith's Brigades, of about four thousand men, came up opportunely and reinforced our army. This reinforcement, with the hereic raily made by the Generals, after Kershaw turned the tide of battle in our favor, decided the fortunes of the field The rout, which had been began, was followed up with carnage—the pursuit; and the vast amount of guns, arms, amuni-tion, baggage, and other materials captur-ed, you have been informed about. There are many instances of the ability and skill of our Generals and their subor-dinate commanders, and of the brayers of

dinate commanders, and of the bravery of both these and the troops, accounts of some of which have been sent. We have not received vet sufficient details to make a connected history, and to give the due amount of credit to each, without being invidious or doing injustice to others.— There is but one opinion, however, as to the ability, cochess, and bravery of Gen. Beauregard. His plan of battle was admirable, either for making the attack, had be ments contained in the letter which we publish below, written by a gentleman who resides in Grand Junction to a friend in this city, who has obligingly handed it to us: making the disposition of his forces ac-cordingly. And his quick perception and bravery were exhibited in the critical hour of the fight, when he selected the best troops for the most trying service, and got them in the battle in time to achieve victory. Gen. Johnston, too, proved himself to be both an able commander and brave soldier. His able resistance of the weight of the Federal army, with not half its num-bers, and his heroic conduct in seizing a standard and leading his regiments into action when they were wavering under the

terrible fire of overwhelming forces, will immortalize him.

Amidst the rejoicing over the victory of Affidist the rejoich gover the victory of Stone Bridge, dissationaction is expressed that we did not reap the advantages we might have reaped. Under such a thorough defeat, rout and disorganization of the Enderal error, it might have been the Federal army, it might have been driven from Virginia, and Alexandria, Arlington, and all their entrenchments and guns on this side of the Potomac taken.— Great as the victory has been, its results would have been incalculable could we have pursued the flying and terror-stricken enemy to the Long Bridge. And why was it not done? Simply because Beauregard had not the force. Though only a part of the army was engaged in actual battle, all had been on active duty the whole day.— The combined forces of Beauregard and Johnston did not exceed thirty five thousand men in the field. At least half of these were engaged in the fight. The rest were under the fire of the enemy's guns, with an occasional encounter. All, in fact, were on the battle-field and in battle array, from the earliest hour in the morning till

the defeat in the evening.

Every man was needed. There were no reserves; there would not have been any with such a small army compared to that of the enemy. How was it possible, then, of the enemy. How was it possible, then, for Beauregard to have pursued the enemy twenty-five to thirty miles into Washington? His entire force was exhausted. Had his army been large enough to have admitted of a reserve corps of five to ten thousand men, he would have pursued them into the Federal Capitat. It was not Beauregard's fault that he had not a larger force. He had importuned and urged the Sovernment to send him more regiments He felt keenly the responsible and crisical situation he was in. Not Beauregard or Johnston or any other General is to blame for not having driven Lincoln's army across the Potomac. The Executive is to blame for rejecting twelve months' volunteers,

and not having given the Generals the Crittenden.

means.

If our dispatch be true—and we fear it is—Mr. Crittenden has openly taken sides with Lincoln and his confederates by introducing a set of resolutions declaring the South responsible for the civil war that has come upon the country. Poor old man Age has dimmed the fire of his noble mind, and a fanetical love of the Union, extending to the name and shadow when all its substance and spirit have departed, bas rendered him unfit to cope with the vast responsibilities and flery elements of

the time.

He belongs to another and a past age, and far better would it have been for him had he persisted in his refusal to accept a trust in his declining years for which he is totally unfit. We have no severe criticism for his course, preferring, for the sake of the glorious memories of his better days, to allow him to pass gently down the stream of time, and meet his reward at the bands of history.

hands of history.

Farewell, once great and glorious, now feeble and demented, John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky!—[Savannah Republican.

A DANSEUSE BURNED TO DEATE .- OF men, rode up to the house of John Dean, called Miss Dean out and shot her—three halls took effect, causing her death immediately.

Salley, we understand, is one of Lincoln's muskets. Surange what propensity these guns have for snooting woman and childten.

We believe a baby was the cause of the shooting. Salley had not been arrested at the last accounts.

A DANSEUSE BURNED TO DEATK.—On Wednessay night, while the performances were in progress at Canterbury Hall, willow be a bay in boats unless now held out, notwithstanding they have been informed that all the watches in Pensacola will be hung up on the trees in the public square, and not a shot will be fired that all they make the landing if they will come and try to take them.

[For the Louisville Courier.] Another Outrage in Missouri.

HAMILTON, Mo., Aug. 3, 1861. Louisville Courier: Feeling the Editors Louisville Courier: Feeling the heavy and unrelenting pressure of a tyrant's iron rule, and believing the outrages upon unoffending citizens to be a slight foretaste of the indignities reserved for the "Armed Neutrality" Kentucky, I am as-sured you will sympathize with us, and our State in her struggles for civil liberty against the minions of the consolidated powers at Washington. Curran—Ireland's great and eloquert hero-said, "The press extinguished, the people euslaved. As the advocate of society, therefore, of peace, of domestic liberty, I conjure you to guard the liberty of the press, that great sentinel of the State, that grand detector of public imposture; guard it because when it shies they said with the said series. it, because when it sinks, then sinks with it, in one common grave, the liberty of the subject and the security of the crown." Our press has been gagged—extinguished; and you must represent us. The grand farce enacted at Jefferson City, by the servile instruments of Lincoln, who deposed our Governor and appointed another, elic-its but a sneer, the people regarding it as a ridiculous mockery, null, of no lawfal effect, whatever. The following facts pre-sent to Kentucky a faint type of her fu-ture unless she arouses from her appropria ture unless she arouses from her apathy of deceitful security and break the bands with which Lincoln is now binding her hand and foot. I enclose a proclamation of the Captain here. It speaks, in terms unmis-takable, for itself, as follows: Arrest of Col. Gentry.

A gentleman came in from the country yesterday and reported that about thirty Secessionists under the notorious Capt. John Owens, who fired the Station House and train at Monroe Station, surrounded the residence of Col. Johna Gentry, President of the He St. Le P. P. St. States ident of the H. & St. Jo. R. R., the night before, and took the Colonel prisoner.— They informed his wife that they would not hurt him, but would hold him as a hostage for the arrest of Owen's brother, now a prisoner at the St. Louis Arsenal. Since the above was in type, we have reeived the following

NOTICE. WHEREAS, Col. Joshua Gentry has been taken by a party of Rebels, and is now in their hands, by the order of the General in command, I have seized several known Secessionists, who will be held as hostages for the speedy and safe return of the said Gentry, and any harm which he may sus-tain will be visited on these hostages, even to the taking of life. Should any attempt be made to rescue

these men, my orders are to shoot them a once. These orders will be obeyed. I am also instructed to give notice that any damages which may be done by Rebels to railroad or other property, will be repaid by levying a military contribution on the neighborhood.

J. LOOMIS. neighborhood. J. LOOMIS, Captain in command U. S. R. C.

The facts calling for this document are these: Capt. Owens, in the Monroe City affair, burnt the station house of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. The Federals retaliated by burning Capt. Owen's residence, and subsequently arresting his brother. Gentry was arrested, so 1 learn, by Capt. Owen as a host-greefor his broth. by Capt. Owen, as a hostage for his broth-er. It was entirely a railroad game, in which our citizens had no more part than the editor of the Courier. Immediately after the intelligence, by runner or other-wise, reached here of Gentry's arrest, the Federal troops stationed here marched up in solid column to the city and arrested our Mayor, Ci y Attorney, City Clerk, and four others, all worthy men, and among our most prominent citizens. Mayor Hixon's wife was dangerously ill. The gentlemen having no knowledge of, and less complicity in, Gentry's capture by the State troops in the coun-try, pursuing their usual business were summarily forced from their homes by bristling bayonets and threaten-ed if a rescue was attempted, or Gentry hart, over either of which they had no control, they would share the same fit. nart, over either of which they had no control, they would share the same fate.— No offense is charged against them, yet they are to suffer for another's wrong—in other words, if you kill a mau, I am to be hung for it. What is a Government worth that perpetrates such grievous wrongs?
Lincoln has driven Missouri to the wall.
The Union men here realize the plain fact that Missourians have been goaded to their present hostile attitude. Had Lin-coln, in conformity with his proclamation, sent the Federal troops "to protect the Capital and retake the forts and arsenals," instead of disregarding the civil process in Missouri and exasperating ner people by burning their homes, imprisoning them and insulting their wives, 60,000 armed Missourians, in the field, would not to-day say the question presented to them is civil liberty, or a military despotism.— We think no Congress on earth has power to ratify an unconstitutional act or to make it constitutional; the power has not been delegated to them. If the President can, with impunity, exceed the legitimate powers of his office in one instance, why not in ten, and if in ten, why not altegeth-

Southern Rights Barbecue in Mercer — Speeches — Incidents — Military Display — "Ladies' Guards" — Effect of King Lincoln's Tax.

HARRODSBURG, Aug. 5th, 1861.
Editors Louiville Courier:—Supposing
you would like to have some account of the success of our Southern Rights Barbe eue in Mercer, on Saturday, 3d inst., I has ten to give you a few particulars.

At a very early hour of the morning there was an immense concourse of ladies and gentlemen, comprising the elite of Mercer, Anderson, Jessamine, and Boyle counties, assembled in the lovely sugar grove of Major Walter Handy, two miles northeast of Harrodsburg. At the beginning of the exercises our Governor drove up to the stand—and you should have heard the cheers of welcome which greeted him here in the home of his boyhood. ten to give you a few particulars.

ed him here in the home of his boyh

where he is so well known and so much

eloved. Immediately following him came a miliarmediately following him came a military display of the several companies of our county, under the command of Capt. W. A. Cocke, of the Magoffin Sabers, (cavalry) Capt. P. B. Thompson, and Capt. F. W. Curry, and Charles May, of the several infantry companies, succeeded by a fine display of Capt. B. Harding. Curry, and Charles May, of the several infantry companies, succeeded by a fine display of Capt. B. Hardisty's company of youths, from the ages of three to twelve years, whose skillful evolutions excited the admiration of the assemblage. And last, though not least, the "Ladies Guards," composed of young ladies, representing the different Southern States, each dressed in white with an appropriate badge bearing the name of the different States, save Missouri, she being in deep mourning. Kentucky, in the person of Miss Garnett, with her hands thed, presented a beautiful banner her hands tied, presented a beautiful banner to Capt. Hardesty's company of youths, with a short but suitable address, which

with a short but statute address, which was handsomely responded to by Master John Rice, in behalfof his companions in arms. After which we were entertained until dinner by able and elequent addresses in behalf of Southern Rights, by Mr. Durham, of Foyle, Cel. Hodge, of Newport Major Lauson McAfee, of Jessamine, and Mr. ferbung. of Mester. and Mr. Terbune, of Meicer.

In the evening we were for hours again edited by addresses from Hon. A.G. Talbott, Capt. P. B. Thompson, and Mr. James Che owith Then returning te Harrodsburg, we found that the Union savers, who had been having a piche, and a military drill. been having a picnic, and a military drill, had been refreshed with torrents of rain. This, to me, looked as if Heaven frowned upon their cause. King Lincoln's War f ax is waking Union lovers from their slumbers in this region. If this reaction is general the graph the State the support may eral throughout the State, the usurper may yet find that he will require more North-ern hirelings to collect his taxes in Ken-

tucky than he can conveniently spare from the Virginia races.

May Heaven grant that Kentucky will vet aroused in time to shake off this yoke of despetism, and when she has, in some bloody field, won the proud right, by teaching the Northern host the lesson they learned at Manassas, then may she assume that position which nature and nature's God intended she should hold, that of an nonored sister of the Southern Confederacy. Very respectfully, D.

FORST HOUSE, RUSSELLVILLE, KY.

DRURY W. POOR Proprietor. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. 22 Passengers and Bazgage carried to and from the Railroad Depot. FREE OF CHARGE. ie3 d3m

COAL! COAL!

HAVE for sale, at all times, by the barge and at yetail, and at the lowest market price, best quality. PITISBURG COAL Also, BRACH BOTTOM With the Jones Merrill, and Improved Excelsion DOAL at much lower rates.

April dt. Third street, near corner of Main. apl4 dt! Third street, near corner of Main.

Miver Intelligener.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING AUGUST 7 BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY. for Particulars see Steamboat Adverti.

SUPERIOR. Ditman, Cincinnati, LINDEN, Andrews, Henderson. MASONIC GEM, Caffrey, Evansville.

ARRIVALS, August 6. Major Anderson, Cin; Trio, Carr: Linden, Fenderson; Diligent, Troy Masonic Gem, Evansville; DEFARTURES.

THE RIVER was at a stand yesterday, with four feet water in the canal by the Monday, making some seven feet water on the Portland bar, an unusual good stage for the scason of the year. The weather continues excessively warm, and at times cloudy, indicating rain. We have had none here though heavy rais have faller.

none here, though heavy rains have fallen in the vicinity. At Cincinnati yesterday the river had fallen a few inches, and at Pittsburg it was also falling, with some four feet water

The Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday has the following in reference movements of boats and troops:

The Twenty-first Ohie Regiment, three months' troops, arrived here yesterday, per steamers J. H. Done and Beliance, from the Karawha. Part of this Regiment, under Col. Norton, made the attack at Scare Creek.—They return home one hundred men less than when they went out. Ain't you afraid the mob up there will yang you for telling the truth. Now that hou have your hand in about the little hou have your hand in about the fittee skrimage at Scarey creek, can't you let out a few facts about Rich Mountain? The Indiana boys who were lucky enough to get home safe, thought it a "dear bought

Thanks to the officers of the John Gault, from Cairo, for a maifest. She brings about 100 hhds of tobacco. The John Gualt, Capt, Bunce, returns to smithland, Paducah, and Cairo to morrow

BIG GUNS -The New Albany Ledger says sixteen cannon for the gun boats A. O. Tyler, Lexington, and Conestoga, arrived

thirty-two pounders. The Fort Smith (Ark.) Times, of 24th ult., has the following steamboat disaster:

The steamer William Henry, on her trip from Little Rock to this place, struck a snag about 12 or 1 o'clock last night, about eight miles below Van Buren, and sunk. She was loaded with Government freight. We are indebted to Capt. Evans, former owner of the boat, for the particulars. She belonged to Capt. Huston. She had on board 66 wagons, 71 boxes cartridges, partially injured, 7 boxes equipments, 45 boxes harness, and 4 bales wagon covers. Boat a total joss. agon covers. Boat a total loss

The Masonic Gem, Capt. Caffrey, is the regular mail, passenger, and freight packet this evening at 5 o'clock, from Portland, for Henderson and all way points. The Linden, Capt. Andrews, is the mail packet in place of the little Grey Ea-gle for Evansville, Henderson, and all way places this evening. The clerk, Mr. Lusk, s always attentive.

GUN BOATS OFF .- We learn that one of the Lincoln gun boats started down the river yesterday, and that the other two were to follow suit by sneaking off last night.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER. Embracing only the Leading Articles Import.

cAIRO—Per John Gault—76 hhds tobacco pratt, Bourn & co—14 hhds tobacco, Glover & co—17 packages rags, James Low & Co—1 bbl line, Smith—

1 line, Smith—
CINCINNATI — Per Major Anderson — 40 bags coffee, Gardner & Co—30 bags cotton yarn, Castleman, Murrell & Co—105 sheets iron, D— & Co—150 bags coffee, Newcomb & Bro—41 bxs type, Bridgeford—84 bbls sugar, Allen, Moore & Haden—10 casks bacon, Armstrong & Co—5 do, J K Bell—11 casks bacon, 20 bbls grase, 11 bags coffee, 251 bbls whisky, 25 bbls oil, 47 boxes candles, 2 hds tobacco, 255 boxes starch, 8 bbls flour, 31 packages beer, 107 packages mer chandise, consignees—

DIED.

In Memphis, Tenn, on the 5th inst., HARRY M. nart son of Wm. H. and Della M. Sale, aged anoths and 18 days, day) morning, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of H. B. Westbay, Esq. The friends and acquaintances of the family a.e invited to attend without further notice.

Steamboats.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR HEN DERSON. [IN PLACE OF STAR GREY EAGLE.]

The splendid new U. S. Mail steamer Linden, Capt. Andrews, will leave as above on W. dresday, 7th linst., at 5 o'clock P. M. positively from Portland charf.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodions apply on board or to
T. M. ERWIN. Agent,
No. 37 Wall street.

The light-draught passenger packet LINDEN, Andress master, will leave as above on Wednesday, For freight or passage apply on board or to MOORHEAD & CO., Agents,

REGULAR U. S MAIL PACKET FOR OWENSBORO AND EVANSVILLE. The splendid passenger steamer MASONIC GEM. Caffrey master.
MASONIC GEM. Caffrey master.
Will leave Louisville for above and all way landings on every Wednesday and Saturday at 40 °k. P. M from Portland wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
B. J. CAFFREY. Agent,
1925

REGULAR SATURDAY PACKET FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS. The freight and passenger steame LOUISVILLE, Joe Combs. master Will leave as above at 10'cloc' jy5dtf

U. S. MAIL LINE FOR THE KAST. I THE splendid passen.

I CHAPTER STRADER and TELE.

GRAPH No. 3 will leave for CHAPH NO. 3 will leave for CINCENNATE EVERY MORNING At 12 o'clock, which insures the making of the 2 o'clock morring connections by Baliroad from Cinchnati to the North and East.

For freight or passage apply on board or we 100 CAMPION. Agont. 127 O'fice Mail Line Wharf-boat, foet Third street is 14 diff.

THE unrivaled steamers CHARLEY
MILLER and PINE VARBLE No. 2
The unrivaled steamers CHARLEY
MILLER and PINE VARBLE No. 2
The control of the season to do all kinds of towing to
any point above or below the Falls, at the most
reasonable rates, Beins in charge of experienced
beatmen, they will be able to impact satisfaction
to all who may wish to ensage their services.
All orders left at the clothing store of Ben.
Durrett, occuper of Nourth and Water streets, will
meet with prompt attention.
PINE VARBLE, Captain.
P.S. All towing done at the risk of owners. 200 dit

CLARK'S RESTAURANT Fourth Street, between Main and Market.

GREEN SEA TURTLE.
OVSTERS.
SPRING CHICKENS. OYSTERS.

SPRING CHICKENS. LUXURIES OF THE SEASON. FROG LEGS. CUCUMBERS, GREEN PEAS. CAULIFLOWER. MUSHROOMS, &c., &c.

TABLE D'HOTE FROM 12 1-2 TO 4 O'CLOCK EVERY DAY AT 50 CTS. PER PERSON. W. A. CLARK. Proprietor.

WATER WORKS

HOS. WILLIAMS.. Thos. Williams & Co., North side of Market street, between Third and Fourth.

WE ARE PREPARED TO INTRODUCE WATER INTO DWELLINGS, STORES, FACTORIES &c., (in connection with the Louisville Water Company.) on reasonable terms.

Having had a long experience in the business, we guarantee all of our work to be done in a proper manner.

manner.

22 WATER CLOSETS, WASH BASINS, BATHING APPARATUS, SINKS, and everything in the
PLUMBING LINE furnished and put up
my12 dt/ COAL OIL AND LAMPS!

Zatest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

LYON AND M'CULLOUGH.

Federals Reported Victorious.

Another Fight Momentarily Expected.

SCHOONERS CAPTURED.

Lincoln Approves of all the

Congress Bills.

From Springfield.

SPRINGFIRLD, Mo., Aug. 2.—A battle oc-curred to-day at Dug Spring, nineteen miles south of this place, between the Federal forces under Gen. Lyon, and the Rebel troops under Ben. McCullough, in which eight of the former were killed and thirty wounded, and forty of the latter killed and forty-four wounded. Gen. Lyon took eighty stand of arms and fig.

Lyon took eighty stand of arms and fif-teen horses and wagons.

Two hundred and seventy U. S. Cavalry Two hundred and seventy U.S. Cavary made a charge upon a body of Rebel infantry, said to have been 4,000 strong and cut their way through them and returned with a loss of only live men. The charge was most gallant and terrible, several of the Rebels being found with their heads cloven through.

The enemy retired during the night, and Gen. Lyon took possession of the field. ixteen cannon for the gun boats A. O. Another battle was momentarily expect-lyler, Lexington, and Couestoga, arrived ed, the enemy being in large force west the landing—sixty-four pounders and of Springfield. Particulars as soon as

From Washington.

Washington, August 6.—All the bills which passed both Houses were approved by the President, who yielded a rejuctant approval to that for the confiscation of property used for rebellious purposes.
Yesterday each House provided separately for an increase to the pay of volunteers y for an increase to the pay and regular soldiers four dollars per month, but finally they united on a bill which will increase the pay only two dol lars per month. Many members of both Houses leave to-

day for their homes.
Senator Latham will not return to California during the recess. [Special to the N. Y. Post.]

The Treasury Department has received advices of the most encouraging character in relation to the National loan. There is no doubt but that the loan will all be taken. The nominations for Brigadier Generals have all been confirmed by the Senate. It is understood that the rebels continu to receive supplies of arms from Maryland. A day or two since, a wagon broke down near Millersville, Arundel county, between At napolis and the Junction, and on ex amination, was found to contain arms The inhabitants permitted it to proceed as oon as it had been repaired. Every road

leading to Southern Maryland is now closed and watched by our forces.

Prince Napoleon, accompanied by Secretary Seward, the French Minister, and others, has gone to Mount Vernon in a

Government steamer. Gen. Butler has returned to Fortress Monroe, and it is now stated that no im mediate change will be made in the command of the post, except, it is expected that Gen. Butler will return here before

another advance movement.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a letter from Com Goldsboro, of the U. S. steamer Union, dated Hampton Roads yesterday, in which he says the brig ashore near Cape Hatteras, about which there was so much speculation, proved to be the B. F. Martin, of Boston, which had been in the possession of the rebels.

It appears by our official advices from the Gulf squadron that on the 4th of July off Galveston, the U. S. steamer South Carolina captured six schooners, on the 5th two, and ran one ashore on the 6th and one on the 7th making in all eleven, sail yes-

two, and ran one ashore on the 6th and one on the 7th, making in all eleven sail vessels destroyed or captured. The names of the captured vessels are Shark, Verns, Anne Ryan, McCauliield, Louisa, Dart, Corallia, Falcon, Geo. Baker and Sam. Houston. A portion of them had cargoes chiefly of lumber. Among other things captured were thirteen mail bags and thirty-one bags containing express matter. y-one bags containing express matter. On the 5th of July off St. Marks, Fla. the Mohawk captured the sloop Geo. B. Sloat attempting to run the blockade. There were as passengers on board the wife, three children, and servants of Adjutant General Holland, of Florida. Mrs. Holland claimed the secession flag to be private property, and secured it to her

private property, and secured it to her person. As the captain could not obtain possession of it without using violence to a lady who was in a "delicate situation," he desisted from taking the prize.

The Navy Department will at once issue proposals in connection with the construction of the 12 side-wheeled steamers, and one or more iron-clad vessels recently au

therized by Congress.

From Baltimore. Baltimore, Aug. 6.—There is nothing of any moment from Old Point to-day. The foundry of Pool & Hunt, of Baltimore county, just beyond the city limits, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$20,000—insured for \$13,000 in New York

and Philadelphia. From New York. New York, Aug. 6.—The brigs, Naiad, Macheas and Ben. Dunning, seized by the privateer Sumter, near Cienfugus, arrived at this port this morning. They were released by order of the Spanish Government, and sailed under convoy of the U.S. steamer Crusader, as far as Cape Antonio

From Columbus. COLUMBUS, Aug. 6.—Hon. Jno. J. Crit-enden arrived here this afternoon. He

made a highly patriotic speech this evening in the Capitol Square, to a large and enthusiastic audience. He leaves here at o'clock to-night for Cincinnati.

TROUBLE IN THE CHEROKEE NATION The Fort Smith Times, of the 25th inst., learns that Montgomery, the notorious brigand, has arrived on the Western frontier, and commenced fortifying himself in the Cherokee nation. He had taken sev-eral hundred caule from the Cherokees living in that part of the country, and killed four of the Indians of that tribe. The Times is further informed that Stand Watie had sent to Tahlequah for stand watte had sent to raint-quanton ten kegs of powder, but could get only two kegs. There is great excitement in the Nation, and a large number of the Pia party have changed in favor of the South. It will be a bad day's business for this skulking guerilla if he should venture too near the "bowie knife" boys under Ben.

McCullough in Northwestern Arkansas. poleon visited Statea Island, the sentries, not knowing who he was, refused his admittance within the lines. He remonstrated, out to no purpose. Noticing an officer present—Major Olmsted—he gave him the Masonic signal, which was promptly answered, and this incident, of course, led to conversation and evaluations, when the swered, and this incident, of course, led to a conversation and explanations, when the lank of the visitor was discovered. The Prince complimented the sentry for his sense of duty, and seemed to be much pleased with the sturdy appearance of the men. He examined the arms and equipments curiously, and entered one of the tents of the common soldiers, the occupant of which produced a bottle of liquor which the Prince tasted.

"What is this?" said he.

"Old Bourbon, sir," responded the soldier.

"Old Bourbos," echoed the Prince.—
"Old Bourbon!" echoed the Prince.—
"Why, I had no idea I should like any
member of that family so well."
The soldier did not see the point of the
joke, but our readers doubtless will.—[N.
Y. World.

Commercial.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURIER,

To duy has been another dull commercial circles. Nothing of importnee has transpired, owing to the block-de, which is enforced to such an extent hat our merchants are not allowed to hip their goods even to their customers in the southern part of Kentucky. Millers and dealers are offering rather higher prices for whest, and the receipts have increased to day, reaching fully 1,500 bushels, all of which was sold to our dealers and millers at 60@70c. A few small lots of new cats have been received. Money matters are dull and unchanged.

Daily Review Louisville Market, FLOUR AND GRAIN—Sales of 460 bbls flour at \$3 50@4 75; 15,000 bushels wheat at 60@70c; 1,200 bushels new oats at 20@

C. WHISKY-Sales of 300 bbls at 151/c. CHEESE—Small sales at 7c.
COTTON YARNS—Sales of 30 bags at

10½, 11½, and 12½c.
POTATORS—Smalt sales at 75c@\$1.
GROCERIES—Sales of 46 hhus sugar at 8½@3½c; 20 bbls molasses at 32c; 180 sacks coffee at 15½@16c.
PROVISIONS—No sales reported.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 6 -P. M. New York, August 6-P. M.
Cotton—market still continues good with the prices advanced \(\frac{1}{2} \); sales 1,300 bales at 17\$ for middling uplands.

Flour—advanced 5\(\frac{1}{2} \); sales 1,000 bbls at \(\frac{1}{2} \) 1.5 t \(\frac{1}{2} \) 15 for superfine State, and \(\frac{1}{2} \) 35\(\frac{1}{2} \) 45 for extra do, \(\frac{1}{2} \) 40\(\frac{1}{2} \) 67 common to medium extra western.

and \$4 30@4 50 for common to medium extra-western.

Whisky-market continues quiet and firm—sales \$00 bbls at \$75247.5 \(\frac{1}{2} \), fales \$26,000 bu-shels of amber lown at \$1 04a1 05, 9,400 bushel winter red western at \$1 18a1 17; 1,070 bushels white western at \$1 21a1 30. Rye quiet and siles of 4,000 western at 45@47\$. Corn—gook demand for export and home consumption;— sales 161,000 bushels at 45@46 for mixed west-ern. Oats 273273.

Provision—Pork market is limited;—sales at \$15 75a\\$16 for mess_ Beef quiet and firm.

it \$15 ton; nor mess, Beef quiet and from. Sugar—raw more active at an advance of 1/4 p B; sales 200 hbds Cuba at 5/4 a6/4, nearly all was sold on speculation at 5/4 a6/4, sales 100 hds. Porto Rico 6/4 a7/2, 222 boxes Havana at 6/4 a Valesca tener and more active; sales 480. 7. Molasses figure and more active; sales 480 hhds Cuba Muscovado and 140 hhds Porto Rico at 27a30, and a small lot of Barbadoes 28. CINCINNATI, August 6-P. M.

CINCINNATI, August 6-P. M.

There is a good demand for prime samples of wheat for export, and the market firm at 70 for red, and 80@83 for white. Lower grades dull at 63@65 for rea, and 70a75 for white. Corn buoyant at 28a29¢. The demand exceeds the supply. Oats dull at 22a23, the latter de for sld. Rye 40. Flour in better demand is superfine, and \$3.50 is offered for good country brands: extra offered at \$3.75 and family at \$3.00 without buyers. Whisky quiet at 15½. Provisions quiet at \$14.50 for mess pork; 5, 6½, and 7½ for bacon, and 444½ for bulk do. Lard firm and in demand at 8½. Groceries firm and in fair demand; sales 160 hhds sugar at 8a3½; sales 200 bags coftee at 14½a15½,¢, and 100 bbls molasses at 31a23. Linseed oil in fair demand at 48.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 6-P. M. Second Board-Stocks dull:

Cincinnati, August 6-P. M.M. Exchange is dull — the bankers drew to-day

Money Market.

Auction Sales.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO. Auction Rooms opposite Louisville Hotel. MAHOGANY, IMITATION ROSEWOOD, OAK, WALNUT, AND CHERRY FURNITURE; MA-HOGANY AND WALNUT HAIR-SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS; DINING-ROOM, HALL AND CHAM-BER CANE-SEAT CHAIRS; LARGE JENNY LIND AND ELIZABETH CHAIRS: BOSTON AND OAK CANE SEAT ROCKERS; FINE ENG-LISH AND FRENCH PAINTED ENGRAVINGS;

GERMAN LINEN, VENETIAN AND COTTAGE Wita a variety of other Housekeeping articles, AT AUCTION:

PO-MORROW MORNING (THURSDAY), AU-Sale positive for cash, au7 d2 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers. AUCTION NOTICE!

CHANGE OF BUSINESS! S. ROTHCHILD,

On Market street, between Second and Third
No. 217, South side,
WOULD announce to the citizens of Louisville
and vicinity, that he has opened a large AUCFION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, where he
etil have always on hand a large lot of DOMESTIC
GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, and BEADY MADE
CLOTHING, at auction prices.
Auction Sales every day from 9 until 12 o'clock,
and in the evening from 7 until 10 o'clock.
Out-door Sales premptly attended to.
Cash advanced on consimments.
N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please
come forward and settle, or the accounts will be
put in the hands of an officer for collection.
m28 def

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,



DIRECT FROM THE PRAIRIE, HAS JUST been received by Express. and diff H. W. PITKIN....WM. L. P. WIARD....BENJ. F. AVERY,

PITKIN, WIARD & CO., SOUTHWESTERN Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, 311 MAIN STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

jy27 dlm TURNIP SEED. WHITE FLAT DUTCH Purple or Red Top, Large white Globe, Large White Worfolk, Purple Top Ruta Baya, and Winter Turolo-all growth of 1861. FITKIN, WIARD & CO.

CIDER MILLS AND WINE PRESSES. For sale by PITAIN, WIARD & CO. WHEAT FANS. THE celebrated Climax Fan-Choffer and Sep-

Office of the Adams Express Co., LOUISVILLE, JULY 22, 1961.

EXPRESS

NASHVILLE, MEMPHIS, AND NEW OR-LEANS, AT 9 A. M.

LEBANON

BARDSTOWN AND ELIZABETHTOWN, AT 5 P. M.

.....AT 7 A. M.

S. A. JONES, Agent. SPLIT-BOTTOM CHAIRS. We are Azents for the sale of KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY Split-bottomed Chairs and have in store for sale a large lot of all sizes. A. L. SHOTWELL & SON, e22 dtf

JOHN PLECK, Lard Oil and Mould Candle Manufacturer, No 7 Jefferson st, North side bet.
Clay and Shelby
And Third street, between Main and the River
LOUISVILLE, KY

TOR the convenience of my customers and the public in the middle and lower part of the city I have, occides my factory on Jefferson street, open ed a store on Third street, between Main and the river, where I hope to meet with a large patronage may line